The New-York Times.

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THE REBELLION.

Highly Important from Washington.

Spain Does Not Recognize the Rebel Flag.

The Difficulty between Gen. Fremont and the President.

The President's Letter to Gen. Fremont, and Gen. Fremont's Proclamations.

Attempt of the Rebel Privateer Yorktown to Run the Blockade.

SHE IS DRIVEN BACK.

INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY.

Gov. Magoffin Warns the Confederates to Leave the State.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Army in Want of Shoes and Clothing.

The National Prisoners in Castle Pinckney.

MORE ARRESTS OF TRAITORS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The city has been unusually quiet during the past twenty hours, except that this evening, in the public places, there was a report that sixty thousand rebels had crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry. The telegraph exploded this *canard*, and left us as quiet as before. The quiet of the Sabbath has reigned along the lines on the Virginia side, not even the customary shooting of pickets being carried on. Gen. McCLELLAN's head-quarters were closed to all, and the Sabbath as fully observed as if there were not an immense Army within sound of the cannon that frown from the ramparts of Fort Corcoran.

THE MURDER OF CHAPLAIN WALKER.

The following are the particulars of the murder of F. W. WALKER: He had been out with a party of soldiers in the direction of Lower Marlboro, and about fifteen miles from Washington, on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. They captured a rebel officer, named HOWARD, and had him prisoner in a house. WALKER was with HOWARD in the room, engaged in taking notes from the papers found on him, and asking him questions. Suddenly HOWARD drew his bowie-knife and struck WALKER a blow across the abdomen. WALKER, of course, fell, and HOWARD, seizing his papers, jumped through a back window and escaped, although a file of men were guarding the door. At the latest accounts WALKER was still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon THOMAS GRICE has been transferred from the superintendence of the General Hospital, at Cairo, to Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade, where he will act as Brigade-Surgeon.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. McCLELLAN visited Gen. BANKS. He was pleased with the evident efficiency and good condition of Gen. BANKS' command.

Every ford along the Potomac is strongly guarded with artillery.

Lieut. STRONG, of the Ordnance Department, was invited by Gen. BUTLER to become the chief of his Staff. The Secretary of War has refused permission, believing that Lieut. STRONG can be more serviceable in his present position, as the assistant of Capt. KINGSBURY, the Chief of Ordnance on Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff. The statement that five Captains of the New-York Thirty-seventh have been dismissed is incorrect. Their trial is still progressing. The Army telegraph has been extended from the War Department to Gen. BANKS' command.

THE CONFISCATION OF SLAVES.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. FREMONT.

The following letter, from President LINCOLN to Major-Gen. FREMONT, was transmitted to the latter the 12th inst.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1861,

Major-Gen. John C. Fremont:

SIR: Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of 2d inst., was just received. Assuming that you upon the ground could better judge of the necessities of your position, than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of Aug. 30, I perceived no general objection to it; the particular objectionable clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property, and the liberation of slaves, appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 6th of last August upon the same subjects, and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer just received, expresses the preference on your part that I should make an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do. It is therefore ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held and construed as to conform with and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved Aug. 6, 1861," and that said act be published at length with this order. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

SPAIN DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE REBEL FLAG.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

Mr. TASSARA, the Spanish Minister, has called to assure the Secretary of State that the report from Charleston that the Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation, recognizing the rebel flag, is untrue. What has happened is, that vessels from any port in the United States, in possession of the rebels, coming into a port with irregular papers, are admitted *ex necessitate*, without notice of their irregularity, just as they have been admitted in all other ports since the rebels obtained possession of the Custom-houses in the insurgent States. It is needless to say that no such vessels can be abroad without escaping the blockading force. There is no recognition of a rebel flag in the Spanish ports or in any other ports.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

A detachment of Col. YOUNG's Cavalry, under Captain WHITE, arrested three spies, yesterday, near Port Tobacco, Maryland, and brought them to Washington. On their persons was found topographic and other information designed for transmission to the enemy from that neighborhood, so contiguous to the Virginia shore, and of the advantages of which the Secessionists have long availed themselves.

Capt. INGALLS, of the Quartermaster's Department, and second Comptroller CUTTS, came near being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners to-day by approaching too near the rebel lines. They had crossed Ball's Cross Roads in an open carriage, our pickets informing them that everything was safe for a half mile beyond, when, in fact, we had no sentinels on the road beyond the crossing. The party had approached within a few yards of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, when they were fired upon by rebel pickets concealed in bushes. The excursionists immediately retreated, and succeeded safely in reaching our lines. Notwithstanding the dangers attending traveling outside of our pickets, it is unaccountable that civilians will persist in it contrary to the advice of military authorities.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon, two of the rebel pickets stationed at Munson's Hill, ventured beyond their usual picket line, when they were fired on by our sharpshooters. As they were both seen to fall, it is supposed they were killed.

Maj. LEMON, of the Thirty-second New-York Regiment, commanding the picket-post at Bailey's Cross Roads, reports to-day that negroes were seen performing picket duty for the rebels. Last Friday afternoon, at the time of the burning of the dwellings of Unionists at Ball's Cross Roads by the rebels, SAMUEL BUCK, wife, daughter and three sons, residing two miles to the right of the forks of the road, were captured by the rebels. It is supposed their property was destroyed, though nothing in regard to this is positively known. The above are all the facts which could be gleaned from a journey from the Chain Bridge to Alexandria.

The National Loan is succeeding beyond expectation. Several hundred subscription agents were appointed last week in nearly every loyal State, including Virginia and Kentucky. A considerable number have already accepted and sent in their bonds; the others will probably be all at work this week. The subscriptions of the people have exceeded $9,000,000, and their patriotic cooperation will doubtless enable the banks to take the second installment of $50,000,000, and supply all the money needed for a vigorous but economical prosecution of the war. The Administration feels the importance of justifying by vigor, economy and integrity the confidence manifested by the masses. Wasteful expenditures and corrupt contracts, by which alone the security of the working men who invest their earnings in the loan can be impaired, will be rigorously repressed.

F. W. WALKER, of Brooklyn, the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Express*, went thither, on Friday afternoon, with a detachment of Col. YOUNG's Cavalry, on a scouting tour, and, aided by a guard of two soldiers, captured an active Secessionist, who was placed in confinement at a house near by the place of arrest. The guard having necessarily to absent themselves from the premises to attend to their horses and other business, the prisoner, while Mr WALKER was taking minutes of the conversation with him, suddenly drew his knife and plunged it into the latter's bowels, and rushing from the house made his escape before one of the guards, who was outside, could have a fair shot at him. The neighborhood was afterwards searched for the fugitive, but without success. The pursuit, however, is not abandoned. WALKER is lying in a dangerous condition and receiving proper attention. He had, it is related by the officer who communicated the above facts, gathered much valuable information.

Col. KERRIGAN, of the New-York Twenty-fifth Regiment, arrested to-day, at Ball's Cross Roads, a gentleman who was engaged in legitimate business, and in possession of a pass from Gen. McCLELLAN. He was sent, under escort, a distance of three miles to the head-quarters of Gen. McDOWELL, who promptly ordered his release.

There was unusual quiet on the Virginia side of the river to-day.

The recent order for the better observance of the Sabbath was everywhere respected, and the religious services in the various camps were numerously attended.

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUN-BOAT SUMTER—THE AFRICAN SQUADRON MOVING HOMEWARDS—LOYALTY OF THE OFFICERS.

The U. S. steam gun-boat *Sumter*, the pioneer of the late African Squadron, arrived yesterday from St. Paul de Loando, Africa, *via* Monrovia and Porto Grande. She left at Loando the flag-ship *Constellation*, Flag-officer WM. INMAN, to sail on the 11th of August for Portsmouth, N. H.; the gun-boat *Mohican*, Commander GODEN, to sail on the 12th for Boston, and the storeship *Relief*, Commander DE CAMP, to leave soon for New-York.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Commander CALHOUN, had sailed on the 9th for Portsmouth, N. H. Paymaster JNO. A. BATES, of the *Portsmouth*, has been superseded, and left Fernando Po in the English mail steamer on the 28th of July.

The U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, Lieut. FAIRFAX, Commanding, and the gun-boat *Mystic*, Commander LE ROY, had left on the 10th for Fernando Po, to proceed to Philadelphia. Capt. DORRIN, of the *San Jacinto*, had been transferred to the *Constellation*. The *San Jacinto* will await at Fernando Po the arrival of her new Captain. The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Commander TAYLOR, will be the only vessel left on the Coast of Africa.

The coal-ship *Garibaldi* had not arrived.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Sumter*:

Commander, JAS. F. ARMSTRONG; Lieut. G. H. Perkins; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. H. Otis; Midshipman and Acting-Master, N. H. Farquhar; First Assistant-Engineer, T. J. Jones; Third Assistants, E. B. Latch, J. H. Morrison and F. S. Barlow; Captain's Clerk, C. F. Float; Paymaster's Clerk, D. D. Clark.

The *Sumter* has had but little sickness during her two years' cruise, and but one man had died. Her crew has only been 48 hours ashore during the two years. She is unfit for immediate service and will have to undergo repairs in dock.

The feeling in the African Squadron was generally Union-loving and ready to serve the Government. Yet, occasionally, an Anti-Union sentiment was easily detected.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

The Rebel Privateer Yorktown Undertakes to Run the Blockade—Shots Exchanged—Nobody Hurt—Rebels Near Newport's News—Arrival of Political Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 14, } via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 15. }

There was a prospect of an engagement last night at Newport's News. About 4 P. M. the steamer *Yorktown* ran down to within three miles, and opened fire upon the camp and blockading squadron, consisting of the *Savannah*, *Cumberland*, and the gun-boat *Louisiana*. She fired twenty-five shells, one of which exploded near the *Savannah*, and the others fell considerably short. The guns of the *Cumberland* and *Savannah* could not reach the *Yorktown*, but a couple of shells from Sawyer's gun, on shore, caused her to retire. One of the shells exploded three-fourths of a mile beyond the steamer.

A Frenchman who managed to escape from the *Yorktown*, day before yesterday, states that she has been watching for some time an opportunity to run the blockade, and that the loyalty of many of the crew was suspected.

About 4 o'clock P. M., also, a party which was sent out to cut fuel encountered 200 rebel cavalry and an equal number of infantry, about three miles from Newport's News. The teamsters left their wagons and galloped in to give the alarm, but no further demonstration was made, and the wagons were afterwards brought into camp.

The rebel steamer *Curtis Peck* made her appearance this morning above Newport's News. A steamer also from Norfolk made a reconnoissance.

The distinguished political prisoners from Baltimore, including Mayor BROWN, Ross WINANS, Hon. HENRY MAY and others, arrived at Old Point, this morning. They will be closely confined within the fortress.

The steamer *Yorktown* has been cut down forward and aft by the removal of her upper cabins, so as to carry two large pivot-guns. She has, in addition, six heavy guns in each side. There are no indications of her having been iron-plated.

PIRATES ON THE EQUATOR.

FROM BUENOS AYRES—AFFAIRS IN THE CONFEDERATION—PIRATES CRUISING ON THE EQUATOR—THE CAPTURE BY THE CUMBERLAND.

The bark *Convoy*, Capt. WOODWARD, from Buenos Ayres, arrived last night, bringing dates to July 24. The country was in an unsettled condition. Martial law had been proclaimed in Buenos Ayres, and it was expected daily that Gen. URQUIZA would march into the city at the head of an army. Produce was scarce and commanding high prices. Flour was selling at 24 Spanish dollars per barrel. Capt. W. reports Aug. 20, when in lat. 6° 22' N., lon. 36° 50' spoke a British brig from Bahia for New-York, who reported three privateers cruising on the equator.

Also, Sept. 14, in lat. 38° 12', lon. 74° 09', spoke schooner *Revere*, from Norfolk, in charge of a United States Naval officer, as a prize, in attempting to run the blockade, (by the United States frigate *Cumberland* or *Bainbridge*.) The prize was bound to this port.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting for the Regular Army is nearly extinct, so far as New-York is concerned. The three old offices did not book ten men last week, and the offices for the new regiments were not much more successful. Capt. DALLAS, recruiting at No. 35 Broadway for the Twelfth Infantry, intends removing his office to some other locality, not being able to do any business where he is. The Twelfth is filling very slowly. At the present rate of recruiting, it will not be complete for some months to come.

The Sixteenth Infantry still keeps ahead of all the new regiments, and will be ready for the field in five or six weeks. The Fourteenth Infantry is also making good way. The recruiting Sergeants in this district attribute their want of success in obtaining men to the abolition of the $2 premium formerly paid for each accepted recruit.

Naval recruiting has improved considerably. Two hundred and seventy were enlisted here last week, being an increase of one hundred and twenty over the preceding week. The naval victory at Fort Hatteras may have had something to do with this increase.

The forces in the vicinity of New-York are as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	350	North Carolina	1,000
Bedloe's Island	50	Marine Barracks	170
Fort Lafayette	80	Vessels in harbor	600
Fort Hamilton	770		
Total			3,020

A detachment of regulars has been sent from Bedloe's Island to Governor's Island, to assist the permanent party there in guarding the Fort Hatteras prisoners. There is now a commissioned Officer of the Guard on Governor's Island, in addition to the ordinary officer of the day. Hitherto it was not considered necessary to detail an officer for this duty, the Sergeant of the Guard being considered sufficiently competent to have charge, under the officer of the day.

A few recruits, enlisted in Boston, were transferred to Governor's Island.

The following vessels are now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Stars and Stripes	4
Brandywine	50	Gem of the Sea	4
Wyandotte	10	Quaker City	2
Crusader	10	C. M. Pettit	2
James Adger	8	Mercury	2
Augusta	8	Release	1
Alabama	8	Sumter	6

The United States steamer *Sumter*, under the command of JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, arrived at this port yesterday about noon, in thirty-six days from Loando, Africa.

The United States ship *Constellation*, Capt. INMAN, would sail from Loando Aug. 12 for Portsmouth, N. H.; the *Portsmouth*, Commander CALHOUN, for Portsmouth, Aug. 8. The gun-boats *Mohican*, GODEN, for Boston, to sail Aug. 11. The *San Jacinto* and *Mystic*, for Philadelphia, sailed Aug. 8.

The United States ship *Saratoga*, Commander TAYLOR, was at Loando Aug. 10; the health of the fleet was good.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The frigate *Congress*, Capt. WALKER, sailed last night for the Southern coast.

The steamer *Ben Deford* is loading at the Navy-yard with heavy guns and war munitions for Fortress Monroe.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

Baltimore is unusually quiet.

W. W. GLUM, another of the editors of the *Exchange*, was arrested yesterday. It is announced that the paper will be discontinued after to-morrow.

The most ridiculous rumors have been in circulation to-day of affairs at Frederick and Washington, but dispatches state that unusual quiet prevails in both cities.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

The schooner *Ocean Wave*, recently seized at Hatteras Inlet for attempting to run the blockade there, was in this port for some time after the order discontinuing the issuing of clearances for vessels bound for Southern ports. Her master took out a heard of her until she turned up at Hatteras Inlet last week.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN ITEMS.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL PRISONERS TO CASTLE PINCKNEY—POSSIBLE FAILURE OF SOUTHERN CROPS—SCARCITY OF SHOES AND CLOTHING IN THE REBEL ARMY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th, says that 156 Yankee prisoners were sent to Castle Pinckney, S. C. Among them were Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan First; Col. Corcoran, of the New-York Sixty-ninth; Lieut.-Col. Neff, of the Second Kentucky; Major John W. Potter, of the Thirty-eighth New-York; Rev. G. W. Dodge, Chaplain of the Eleventh New-York; Rev. H. Eddy, Chaplain Second Connecticut; Surgeons Griswold, of the Thirty-eighth New-York; Grey, U. S. A.; Stone, U. S. A.; Connolly, Second New-York; Harris, Second Rhode Island; Capts. Donney, Eleventh New-York; Fish, Thirty-second New-York; Fanish, Seventy-ninth New-York; Drew, Second Vermont; Shurtleff, Seventh Ohio; L. Gordon, Eleventh Massachusetts; Whittington and Jenkins, New-York Twenty-fifth; Lieuts. Foy, New-York Twenty-fifth; Hamblin, son of the actor of that name, Thirty-eighth New-York; Underhill, Eleventh New-York; Worcester, Seventy-first New-York; Dempsey, Second New-York; Wilcox, Seventh Ohio; Gordon, Second Dragoons, U. S. A.; Califf, Eleventh Massachusetts; Connelly, Sixty-ninth New-York. Capt. Ricketts, U. S. A., was to have accompanied the party, but is not sufficiently recovered from his wounds to undertake the journey.

Serious fears are entertained for the crops of the South. The rains of August are reported the heaviest and most general that ever were known, and were very disastrous. The Savannah *Republican* claims fair rice crops, but admits that continuous rains have damaged it somewhat. The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says that the cotton crops of that vicinity are literally covered with the army worm, and that the fate of the crop will be sealed in a few days, for the rains and heavy atmosphere are favorable to the workers.

H. KELLY, claiming to be a Baltimorean, was arrested as a spy at Manassas on the 6th.

A. T. BLEDSOE, Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States, has resigned.

The Richmond shoe merchants urge the discharge of all shoemakers from the Army and their employment at making shoes of canvas.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 10th, says that there is a very bitter feeling against speculating contractors for the Winter clothing supplies for the Army, and urges the impressment of the cotton and woolen mills into the public service to avoid speculating contracts.

It states positively that the War Department has detailed from the Army soldiers to be employed in cloth factories.

JEFF. THOMPSON has issued a proclamation in which, as a retaliatory measure for Gen. FREMONT'S proclaimed intentions, he threatens for every number of Southern forces or citizen soldiers of Missouri executed, to hang, draw and quarter a minion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S.

The Charleston *Courier* says that preparations are making in that city for manufacturing locomotives on a large scale.

Gov. RECTOR, of Arkansas, has called an extra session of the Legislature for the 4th of November.

A lot of medicines and soldier buttons, amounting to $6,000 in value, were seized yesterday. They were being smuggled to the rebel States.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Sept. 12.

News has been received here that a vessel under British register had arrived at New-Orleans with an assorted cargo, consisting in part of 2,000 muskets and 100 rifles.

The correspondent of the *Dispatch* from Gen. WISE'S head-quarters, dated 5th inst., says his force was encamped at Hawk's Nest, on the New River and Dogwood Gap. At the latter place he had been reinforced. No important movement had taken place.

JOHN SLIDELL arrived here to-day. It is generally believed that he goes to France soon.

The Richmond *Examiner* bulletin board of the 14th inst., has the following, postmarked Lewisburgh, and written to the postmaster at Richmand, as follows:

Gen. FLOYD had another engagement with the enemy on the 10th, and routed them, killing 600, and wounding 1,000, and taking some prisoners. Ten hours after the engagement, Gen. FLOYD heard that another wing of the enemy had crossed the river a few miles above in order to surround him on this side, when he fell back. This is reliable, being brought by an officer who was in the engagement. The Confederate loss was one killed and eight wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The *North Georgian* says: "On reliable authority, we learn that two weeks before Gen. McLELLAN was tendered his command by LINCOLN, he was trying to secure a position in in the Confederate Army."

["A weak invention of the enemy."]

It is understood that the train bound south on the Nashville Railroad, yesterday was detained at Elizabethtown, and that the jail was broken open and 60 or 80 State arms put aboard and taken South. The conductor was forced to take the arms, and, by a certificate from the parties engaged in the affair, is relieved from all blame.

WHY FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION WAS MODIFIED.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 13th inst. says:

"We have just seen a dispatch, dated Washington, Sept. 11, and from the highest authority, which states that the corrections desired by the Union men of Kentucky in FREMONT'S proclamation on the two points, the issuing loose of confiscated negroes, and the penalties attached to men who may have taken up arms for a day only, and afterwards served the United States faithfully, will be made immediately. Under FREMONT'S proclamation, men in this condition were as much subject to punishment as those who persisted in the rebellion up to the date of the proclamation. We repeat, these two points will be corrected. The confiscated negroes will not be set free, and encouragement will be held out to men to lay down their arms, and receive pardon for the past. We publish this by authority."

FREMONT'S MANUMISSION PROCLAMATIONS

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12, 1861.

The Major-General commanding the Western Department, having satisfactory evidence that THOMAS L. SNEAD, of the City and County of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States in the present insurrectionary movement against its Government; and the Military Commission, now in session at the Arsenal in this city, having reported the fact to these head-quarters as the result of its deliberations, the Major-General Commanding has executed and ordered to be published the following Deeds of Manumission:

DEED OF MANUMISSION.

Whereas, THOMAS L. SNEAD, of the City and County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States, in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government of the United States: Now, therefore, I, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, Major-General Commanding the Western Department of the Army of the United States, by authority of law, and the power vested in me as such commanding General, declare FRANK LEWIS, heretofore held to "service or labor" by said THOMAS L. SNEAD, to be free and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude, giving him full right and authority to have, use and control his own labor, or service, as to him may seem proper, without any accountably whatever to said THOMAS L. SNEAD or any one to claim by, through or under him. And this Deed of Manumission shall be respected and treated by all persons, and in all Courts of Justice, as the full and complete evidence of the freedom of said FRANK LEWIS.

In testimony whereof, this act is done at the head-quarters of the Western Department of the Army of the United States, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1861, as is evidenced by the Departmental seal hereto affixed by my order.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

DEED OF MANUMISSION.

Whereas, THOMAS L. SNEAD, of the City and County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, has been taking an active part with the enemies of the United States, in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government of the United States, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on this 12th day of September, A. D. 1861, as is evidenced by the Departmental seal hereto affixed by my order.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

Done at the office of the Provost-Marshal, in the City of St. Louis, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1861, at 9 o'clock in the evening of said day.

Witness my hand and seal of office hereto affixed.

J. McKINSTRY,
Brigadier-General, Provost-Marshal.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S PROCLAMATION.

HE ORDERS THE CONFEDERATES OUT OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sunday, Sept. 15.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued the following proclamation, in obedience to the subjoined resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"The Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Sept. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WHITAKER introduced a resolution authorizing the Military Board to seize the State arms wherever found, and to employ a sufficient police force to protect the railroads.

SUDDEN MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM LONG ISLAND.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND EIGHTH MAINE REGIMENTS FROM CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, AND THE THIRD RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT FROM FORT HAMILTON.

At a late hour Saturday afternoon, the Third Rhode Island Regiment, Col. BLANNING, which has been encamped at Fort Hamilton since Sunday, the 8th inst., received orders to prepare for immediate departure. At 9½ o'clock that night, the regiment embarked on board the steamer *Transport*, and proceeded to Governor's Island, where the men were armed with the Minié rifle, and left for some point at present unknown. About the same time, the Third New-Hampshire and Eighth Maine Regiments, encamped at Hempstead, received marching orders. They took cars to Greenpoint, and where they went after that is not known.

The officers of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment are as follows:

Colonel, ENOCH Q. FELLOWS; Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. Jackson; Major, John Bedell; Adjutant, Alfred J. Hill; Quartermaster, Arthur J. Nesmith; Surgeon, Albert A. Moulton; Assistant-Surgeon, Benj. F. Eaton; Chaplain, Henry Hill; Sergeant-Major, Thomas M. Jackson; Commissary-Sergeant, George H. Miner; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Chas. F. Brainard; Hospital Steward, Moody A. Sawyer; Principal Musicians, Harrison B. Wing, John L. Randal.

Company A—Captain, Rufus F. Clark; First Lieutenant, Alvin H. Libby; Second Lieutenant, John R. Hynes.

Company B—Captain, John E. Wilbur: First Lieutenant, Henry H. Ayers; Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Fogg.

Company C—Captain, Michael T. Donohue; First Lieutenant, Robert H. Allen; Second Lieutenant, Walter Cady.

Company D—Captain, Charles F. Dunbar; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Cornelius; Second Lieutenant, Orrin M. Dearborn.

Company E—Captain, Josiah J. Plympton; First Lieutenant, Richard Ela; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Jackson.

Company F—Captain, Jas. F. Randlett; First Lieutenant, Chas. S. Burnham, Second Lieutenant, Henry A. Marsh.

Company G—Captain, Pierce L. Wiggin; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Emmons; Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Henderson.

Company H—Captain—Robert C. Dow; First Lieutenant Wm. H. Maxwell; Second Lieutenant John F. Langley.

Company I—Captain, Ralph Carlton; First Lieutenant, Welbee J. Butterfield; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Miles.

Company K—Captain, J. B. Littlefield; First Lieutenant, W. J. Butterfield; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Miles.

The following is a list of the officers of the Eighth Maine Regiment:

Colonel, LEE STRICKLAND; Lieutenant-Colonel, John D. Rust; Major, James S. Rice; Quartermaster, A. H. Strickland; Adjutant, James Dingley, Jr.; Surgeon, Pal. Fisher; Assistant Surgeon, J. S. Houghton; Sergeant Major, E. A. Perry; Quartermaster's Sergeant, J. M. Robins.

Company A—Captain, E. W. Woodman; First Lieutenant, A. S. Bump; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Adams.

Company B—Captain, J. M. Twitchel; First Lieutenant, C. C. Perry; Second Lieutenant, L. B. Rogers.

Company C—Captain, J. E. Bryant; First Lieutenant, J. H. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Timberlake.

Company D—Captain, Henry Boynton; First Lieutenant, F. E. Gray; Second Lieutenant, John R. Sprague.

Company E—Captain, Thomas Hutchings; First Lieutenant, T. S. Hutchings; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Phillips.

Company F—Captain, John Hemingway; First Lieutenant, A. E. Kimball; Second Lieutenant, John H. Roberts.

Company G—Captain, A. A. Holl; First Lieutenant, William T. Lane; Second Lieutenant, Edwin B. Bates.

Company H—Captain, John F. Milliken; First Lieutenant, E. A. True; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Howard.

Company I—Captain, William M. McArthur; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Robinson; Second Lieutenant, John E. McUrda.

Company K—Captain, John Conant; First Lieutenant, Henry Brown; Second Lieutenant, Hillman Smith.

It is understood that the Continental Guards, Col. JAMES H. PERRY, now encamped at Fort Hamilton, received orders yesterday to leave for the seat of war last night or to-day.

PROVISIONS FOR THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The steamship *Potomac*, which proceeded Saturday to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, took in a full cargo of provisions and ammunition, and sailed Sunday afternoon for Old Point. Her cargo will be tranferred to the frigate *Minnesota*.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES LANCERS.

We clip the following from the *National Intelligencer* of the 11th inst.:

"We learn with satisfaction that through the zeal and determination of Col. LAWRENCE, as well as other gentlemen, ardent supporters of our Stars and Stripes, their friend Col. SMOLINSKI, a Pole by birth, has been authorized to raise and organize a regiment of cavalry to serve during the war, to be named First Regiment United States Lancers. We have it from the best authority, through the late Prince ADAM CZARTORYSKI, and other witnesses of his distinguished services in the French and Polish armies, that Col. SMOLINSKI is every way qualified to carry his plans with credit to himself and profit to the cause of our Union. From NAPIER'S *History of the Peninsular War* we know full well that the lancers, armed and equipped, as they will be when ready for the field, are a powerful arm of offence and defence. Therefore, we most sincerely wish him all possible success in his efforts, which, no doubt, will prove as brilliant in their results as the Government can hope for or expect."

THE FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT ORDERED OFF.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP WAKEMAN, EAST NEW-YORK, FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This regiment will leave to-day for Washington. Route will be Bedford-avenue to Grand-street Ferry, and the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, (about 4 o'clock,) Broadway to Pier No. 1.

UNION RALLY AT BRIDGEPORT.

MONSTER MASS MEETING.

Ten Thousand People in a Tent.

Speech for the Union by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

STIRRING SPEECH OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

Bridgeport (Conn.) was alive with Union enthusiasm on Saturday. Not only did the entire city turn out en masse in honor of the day, but overwhelming delegations from Fairfield, Stamford, Greenfield, Easton, Stratford, and even many from this City, flocked to swell the demonstration, and listen to the patriotic speeches of the patriots DICKINSON and MEAGHER. One meeting would not suffice to quench the popular fire of enthusiasm. So two gatherings were made, one in the morning, and the other in the evening. The Committee of Arrangements—prominent among whom was the omnipresent showman, BARNUM, had planned to make the occasion known far and wide, and their efforts were crowned with success. The city was fairly overrun with the almost numberless vehicles that brought participants to the meeting, while the railway station was crowded from morning far into the night. Fairest of all the fair sights of the day, was the exhibition of Connecticut's fair daughters. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these, with faces beaming with patriotic smiles, they adorned the vehicles in the procession, or flocked to the vestibules of houses, or helped to pack the mammoth tent in which the orators of the day and evening held forth. Their presence lent an animation and beauty to the scene rarely to be found on similar occasions, and presenting a striking rebuke to the reputation of their unfair sisters of Washington.

The monster meeting was organized at 2½ P. M., SHERWOOD STERLING presiding. After a brief address, and prayer by Dr. HEWITT, and the adoption of appropriate resolutions offered by WM. B. NOBLE, the orator of the afternoon was introduced, and received with a most flattering welcome. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Why this vast concourse of people? Are the foundations of the great political deep broken up? You have not come here to hear me discourse upon the matters of the Union; but, you have come here because you believe the Union is menaced, and you have come here to commune together upon the great matters that concern our political peace—that concern our existence as a nation. We have been so long accustomed as people, in this great country, where the waves of opinion ebb and flow with perfect freedom, to view every thing through the medium of party politics—so long that we have almost become incapable of discussing matters through any other channel. In the words of your resolutions, I declare it my purpose and my intention, in treating this terrible and dangerous rebellion, to ignore party politics. [Applause.] I regret to see an attempt in any quarter to maintain or create a mere political party upon a question that concerns everyone alike—the lofty and the lowly, the rich and the poor, the aged and the young, and every interest and every ramification of society. For myself, I belonged, and still belong when that question is the question, to what was the true Democracy—[applause]—and I can say what few can say, and (I humbly think) what is not worth while for many to say, [laughter,] that never in my life—which has been somewhat extended, as you see—have I given an opposition vote—never any other than what I deemed the regular Democratic ticket, [laughter and applause;] and when the party has been divided, as has been not unfrequently the case in New-York State, [laughter,] I have acted with that branch of it which I deemed most enlarged, most catholic and most national. I therefore fear no thunderbolts launched upon my head that I am a Republican, or anything else. [Laughter.] I am a free, untrammeled citizen of the United States. [Applause.] I belong to no party that can use me. [Applause and laughter.] The free Constitution of my country is my guide, and I will vindicate it as long as Heaven leaves me the faculties which have been given to me. [Applause.] My birth-place and my early childhood were in this State. [Applause.] I was the son of a Democrat of olden times—the times of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the agitation that clustered round his election and Administration—who was one of nine to stand up in this town, and whom the poet, OSBORN, characterized as

"Lifting, like crutch of angry cripple,
The pigmy nine against the people."

My Democracy taught me to revere the Constitution, too. It taught me to rally round the Stars and Stripes of my country. It taught me to uphold its hands when threatened, in every contest, and in every vicissitude of life. Democracy—the true Democracy—is not taken out in the Patent-office. [Applause.] You find no specifications. You lay no model there, [laughter,] and you do not have to pay for the right to exercise it. [Laughter and applause.] Nor is it like some of the India-rubber patents—one that you can stretch out at great length when you want, or that you can contract and shrink to small dimensions at convenient periods. [Laughter.] It is a great chart of Republican equality. It is the politics that the New Testament so enjoins—bringing a new dispensation, and preaching good will to men. [Applause.] Whatever our opinions may have been—all the political parties of the world sink into insignificance when our country is threatened. It becomes, then, our duty—every one—there is no one exempt from duty—to go forward, and, leaving behind him all party politics, bring his choicest offerings to the altar of his country. [Applause.] He that fails to do that, either misunderstands his duty, or, if he understands it, he neglects and perverts the best faculties God gave him. [Applause.] We have so long enjoyed good government that we can hardly imagine what would be the terrible curse of a bad one. We have been so long accustomed to the principle of sacred private rights, that we can hardly imagine how it would be if we should be deprived of those rights; and we vainly fancy, evidently, that this is a holiday occasion, a great "training-day," where parties come out for parade; where they can form political cliques and parties, and ride upon them into power at some future time. But, it is entirely a different matter—a matter of far greater consequence. It concerns the independence and draws you towards the great interests of the nation—to meet the crisis, and meet it like men. One of the most fearful rebellions that was ever agitated on earth stares us in the face, and we are called upon, as a great people, to go forward, shoulder to shoulder, with a common purpose—not to found political parties—not to gabble about what has been or has not been, or what might have been, but to come together and look this danger in the face banded together like brothers; to go forward, in the spirit of the Revolution, that spirit which carved out the blessings we are this day enjoying; to come together in our comfort, as our forefathers went in their destitution, to preserve—if preserved they can be—the great blessings we inherited from them. [Applause.] We have been, throughout our history, governed by opinion. Opinion is free, and, we have so long been governed by opinion, that we believe everything must be regulated by opinion now. So it may be here, but in the battle-field it is a far different concern. The ballot-box will answer for the walks of life. Democracy—the true Democracy—is not threatened. It becomes, then, our duty—every one—there is no one exempt from duty—to go forward, and, leaving behind him all party politics, bring his choicest offerings to the altar of his country. [Applause.] He that fails to do that, either misunderstands his duty, or, if he understands it, he

FROM PARIS.

Metropolitan Improvements—Vast Expenses Thereon—The Boulevards—Changes at the Tuileries—The New Grand Opera.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

The Parisians used to call LOUIS PHILIPPE *le roi-maçon*—the Mason-king. But LOUIS PHILIPPE was only an apprentice compared to the master builder, LOUIS NAPOLEON. Such tearing down and building up as we now see LOUIS PHILIPPE never dreamed of. The City Engineer draws great broad lines through the dense forest of houses just as the surveyors of Western cities used to do through the forests in land speculation times. The solid masonry of Paris houses no more stop the destroyer's hand than did the forest trees of the embryo cities. Broad, straight streets must be had, and LOUIS NAPOLEON is the man to have them. He waves his wand over the curious chart, and order springs into existence. He takes his topographical chart, he sees a dense quarter where houses are unusually thick, and where he imagines the air must be bad and the circulation difficult, and he says "There ought to be a square there to give air, and large streets running off to give greater facilities of circulation," and *presto!* the thing is done. What is curious, the citizens don't complain, at least not in general. The fact is, scarcely any one in Paris lives in his own house; still more, there is scarcely a house without a plurality of tenants, so that nobody can be said to have a fixed home. Thus landlords are notified that at the end of one, two or three years their houses are to be demolished for a new street, and the landlord in turn gives notice to his tenants, so that the leases, which seldom run over three years, cannot be renewed but for the remaining time. To all holders of leases which run over the time, and especially to business houses, a compensation is made—to the latter very large and remunerative ones. Thus the landlord is paid by arbitration, and always to the full value, for the loss of his property, while the tenants holding unexpired leases are indemnified for the derangement of seeking a new residence at a time they had not calculated on. So that as regards the question of money people are not only generally satisfied, but one hears more exultation over the sums realized by an expropriation than the contrary. It was only the other day that the corporation allowed a proprietor in the Chaussée d'Antin more for his property than he asked! On the other hand, there is an old gentleman in the neighborhood, the Marquis DU H., who has offered the city a sum of 250,000 francs if they will not expropriate him. He has been twice expropriated after building a handsome house for his private residence, and lastly he bought a large garden and building lot on which he built a real palace, surrounded with a garden which is the paradise of the neighborhood. Here he hoped to spend the rest of his days, but just as he moved into it, he received a notice of expropriation; a new street to run diagonally through his property would consume all of it but the corners. He offered the city, as mentioned above, a gift of 250,000 francs, but such an offer only showed the magnitude of the derangement to the proprietor, and will not stop the road. They will allow him a million and a half or two millions of francs for his property, and will turn him out to recommence his sad experience over again.

But the municipal authorities do not escape the malevolence of the public in these operations. The street which expropriates the Marquis DU H., the public say, was made in the interest of M. DE ROTHSCHILD and the Princess MATHILDE, who have contiguous property. The Prefect of the Seine, who has the direction of all these improvements, is charged with enriching himself by buying property in the line of intended expropriation, before the fact is known to the public, and then managing to obtain a large indemnity. Whether this be true or not of the Prefect, other people certainly speculate in this way on the line of anticipated expropriations—a fact which proves that the city is liberal in the way of indemnities. The three magnificent streets just inaugurated by the Emperor—the Boulevards Malsherbes, Monceau and Beaujon—have afforded a fine field for speculation in the expropriation business. Their cost to the city has been enormous in consequence.

Since 1857 the city authorities have spent 350 millions of francs in these improvements. Several members of the Legislature last Winter denounced these enormous outlays of money, one-third of which come from the Treasury of the Empire, and the country deputies generally have entered a protest against them. So that the Emperor, when he came to inaugurate the extensive new Boulevards and parks that have just been opened in the quarter of the Madeleine and Monceau, felt the necessity of apologizing to the country for such a lavish expenditure of the country's money for the embellishment of the city. He not only promised that the appropriations for this purpose should be diminished, but he has since written a letter to the Minister of the Interior, recommending him to lend special attention to the extension and opening up of country roads throughout the Empire. This letter was published with a certain flourish, intended to quiet the grumbling of the country people, and especially of the Deputies.

Within the last year, immense progress has been made toward the completion of all the grand enterprises which were deemed most essential to the embellishment and convenience of the city. Thus, for example, the magnificent Boulevard de Sebastopol, four and three-quarters miles long, through the heart of Paris, and which met absolutely no open spaces on the whole route, nothing but solid masonry, six and eight stories high, lacks now but two blocks of completion. The street is one hundred and twenty feet wide, and is entirely built up with those magnificent six-story stone buildings, with carved fronts, which render modern Paris the model city in architectural beauty.

The Canal St. Martin, eighty feet wide, and with a combined open space of three to four hundred feet, has now disappeared, and a long garden, with an iron fence, and trees and flowers, and graveled walks, and seats for loungers, have taken its place. How has this sudden transformation been effected? What mysterious power was brought into requisition to suppress suddenly this hideous pool, into which despondent men, women and children were always throwing their tired lives? Over a length of more than a mile, the city has simply lowered the bed of the canal fourteen feet, then arched it over with solid masonry, and covered and planted the surface with the charming elongated garden above mentioned! The surface is on a level with the surrounding ground, there is nothing left to indicate the former uses of the place, and no one would suspect, while lounging through the gardens, snuffing the fragrant odors of the flowers, that far below his feet runs the wide, deep and filthy Canal St. Martin. The work of transformation cost millions on millions, but what matter, since the city got rid of an eye-sore and an inconvenience?

The Boulevard de Prince Eugéne, which is two miles long, and crosses the garden of the Canal St. Martin, has been half finished, and is rapidly approaching completion. But the end of it, at the Chateau d'Eau, requires the pulling down of eight theatres, which must be rebuilt elsewhere, and there may be some delay. Four of them will soon be provided for. The Theatre Lyrique, (French opera,) and the Cirque Imperial, (military [illegible],) have built and are finishing two magnificent houses facing each other at the old Place du Chatelet; a third theatre is going up at the new square in front of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and the Delassements Comiques theatre has taken a house in the Boulevard de Sebastopol. The destination of the other four is not determined.

Two short Boulevards have been finished in the neighborhood of the Invalides, and a new stone bridge across the Seine to connect them with the new Boulevards which are to radiate from the Triumphal Arch. Of these latter one only, the Boulevard de Monceau, is finished; five others are in progress. The exterior Boulevards, which occupy the place of the old octroi wall, and which are twelve miles long, in a circuit, and a hundred and fifty feet wide, are rapidly assuming their definitive form; in places they are quite finished. They preserve their old names, which change at every point where the city gates stood. Paris will thus have its two circles of magnificent Boulevards: the inner one, (now the fashionable promenade,) six miles in circumference, and the outer one, twelve miles in circumference. The latter will have four rows of shade trees, and will be in time not only the handsomest but the longest continuous street in the world.

The destruction required for the location of the new Grand Opera is the most extensive of all in appearance; for not only did the authorities expropriate the 14,000 square metres required for the building, but they expropriated the whole neighborhood, so as to have it rebuilt in a style of architecture to correspond to that of the opera, and in order to accommodate the passage of two new grand streets, which are to be cut through to this point—one, the Rue Lafayette, coming from the London Railway station, and the other, the Rue de Rouen, coming from the Havre Railway station. On a part of the ground expropriated at the side of the Opera, the Hotel du Louvre Company are building another monster hotel, which has arrived at the third story. This hotel, which is to be called Hotel de la Paix, because it stands opposite the end of the street of that name, is destined to become the rendezvous of the majority of American travelers.

The destroyer's hand is also upon the palace of the Tuileries. The square end of the palace next the river, called the Pavillon de Flore, and the part of the long gallery of the Louvre connecting the Pavillon de Flore to the gallery of paintings, are to be torn down and rebuilt because of their dilapidated condition. They are already nearly level with the ground, and open up a strange and ugly "solution of continuity" in the grand parallelogram which constitutes the Louvre and Tuileries. The garden of the Tuileries is also undergoing radical changes for the better accommodation of the public. The Palace of the Elysée, in which the Emperor is to reside this Winter, is rapidly approaching completion, as well as the new street at the side of it. MALAKOFF.

The Author of "Tom Brown" on the Fight at Bull Run.

The opinions of a writer so widely known and so generally appreciated as Mr. HUGHES, the author of *Tom Brown's School Days* and *Tom Brown at Oxford*, on the affairs of the Union, cannot be without interest on this side of the Atlantic. In the September issue of *Macmillan's Magazine*, they appear in the form of a letter to the editor, dated from a quiet village on the eastern coast of England, on the 12th August, when the details of the battle at Bull Run had not yet reached that country. Mr. HUGHES had seen only the first accounts, and the comments of the English Press, the tone of which, he observes, had, with the single exception of the *Spectator*, been ungenerous and unfair, and had not represented the better mind of England. Ever ready in the cause of right, he took up his pen to defend the North, and to prevent his countrymen from being blinded by the temporary success of the Secessionists. Of the battle itself he says little, but quotes the dispatch of JEFFERSON DAVIS, written on the night of the event, inferring from it that there was "a determined struggle of many hours before the Northern troops were beaten;" and refers to the reminder of the *Spectator* that our troops, "in their maddest excitement, did nothing which was not done by the Frenchmen, who, within five days, drove the first infantry in Europe back from the hill of Valmy." [He shows what were, in his opinion, the causes of the defeat, and does full justice to the Unionists:

"They were utterly unprepared," he says, "without troops, without officers, without military stores. Their troops had been carefully scattered in small detachments over the Southern and Western States; the officers were almost all Southerners, who resigned their commissions and joined the rebels; the stores had been accumulated in the Southern forts and arsenals. They waited as long as there was hope of an amicable arrangement; when that hope came to nothing, at the word of the President, the whole North rose as one man. That rising was as grand, as noble, as National act as any which we have seen, or are likely to see, in our generation. It wrung an approval even from that portion of the Press and people of this country who were most exasperated at the unlucky Morrill tariff, and at the menacing attitude which the President's Government chose to assume towards us. Have they flinched from their work? We hear, indeed, of a regiment or two of volunteers, enlisted for three months, who are going home; but the nation has not shown the slightest symptom of turning back. On the contrary, the President, Congress, and the nation, though they may show their resolutions in ways which do not please us—which would not be ours, perhaps, under like circumstances—do show the most unflinching resolution to go through with what they have begun. When this is so no longer, it will be time enough to sneer at them."

In following up these remarks with an opinion that the Northern Press was largely responsible for the movement at Bull Run, Mr. HUGHES notices the frankness with which the error was acknowledged, and contrasts it with the different conduct of British journalists under similar circumstances. English newspapers are so little in the habit of acknowledging themselves in the wrong, or of abstaining from criticism, however ill-judged, on any matter under the sun, that he was rather struck by the action of the best Northern papers. In connection with this subject, he makes some remarks which, it is hoped, will teach his countrymen to discriminate a little when passing judgment on the opinions and tone of the American Press:

"While speaking of American journals," he observes, "I may remark that the passages cited in the *Times* and other papers, which have so disgusted and angered many of us, are from the New-York *Herald, a notoriously Southern paper, and one of the most scurrilous journals in the whole States.* At the breaking out of the war the office of this paper was with difficulty preserved from destruction. Since that time it has not dared to show its Southern sympathies, but has devoted itself, in the obvious interests of its clients, to the work of embroiling the Northern States with us by its unscrupulous and lying virulence. I admit that the tone of the Government and people of the North has been such as deeply to grieve and disappoint every right-minded Englishman; but don't let us saddle them with the frantic slanders of the New-York *Herald*. These must be put in all fairness to the credit of the South."

Having thus expressed himself with reference to the battle, and the commentators upon it on both sides of the Atlantic, Mr. HUGHES proceeds to make a few observations on the great cause in issue:

"I believe," he says, "that, apart from that cause, the North are entitled to our good wishes. They are in the right, apart from all questions of Slavery. If they really mean to leave 'State rights' untouched—if they are not even fighting to keep the Territories free—if, as we are often told in newspaper articles, Slavery has nothing to say to the war at all—I must repeat that they are emphatically right. But does anybody seriously believe this? Will any serious person get up and say, in his own name, or write in his own name, that the meaning of the whole war—the point really at issue, from first to last—has not been, and is not, (to put it at the lowest,) whether Slavery shall be confined to its present limits, or allowed to extend as and where it can. THAT WAS THE issue; perhaps it is so still. But those who entered on the war with this as the goal of their hopes and efforts, who would gladly have accepted the limitation of Slavery to its present limits a few months or weeks ago, will, unless they are very different men from what I believe them to be,—unless the teaching of all history is vain,—not be content now with this compromise. The great cause of freedom will draw them, and the nation after them, along paths which they would never have sought for themselves. It is the battle of freedom which the North is fighting, and which should draw to them the sympathy of every Englishman, and make him cast to the winds all Morrill tariffs and angry talk about Canada, all bad manners and hard words. If the North is beaten, it will be a misfortune such as has not come on the world since Christendom arose. An empire will be founded in these Southern States on the simple base of Slavery; having no other starting point or principle than their right to enslave men of their own flesh and blood. It is of no use to speculate upon what the acts and policy of such a State would be. The world will see that soon enough, should it arise. Meantime, the Northern States stand alone between us and it, and the greatest misfortune which can happen to us and to mankind will be their defeat. God grant that they may hold on, and be strong!"

FROM THE COUNTRY.

The Advantages of Rail and River Traveling Contrasted—Through Lake Champlain—Pursuit of Fish Under Difficulties—A Road that the Many ought to Travel—Trouting in the Woods—How to Hook Fish and how to Land Them.

CHAMPLAIN, Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

Ever since the flood the thoroughfares of art and of nature seem to have been at variance with each other. A perpetual rivalry has existed between them. If nature has provided a river, art straitway clamps down its banks with iron rails and puts on an express line, provided with sleeping cars, and stopping at every convenient station twenty minutes for refreshments. I said that this rivalry had existed since the flood. It is the common custom of many elegant and accomplished conversationalists and correspondents, in all cases where the idea of antiquity is intended to be conveyed, to date back to the period of this interesting inundation—indeed, there be many families of my immediate acquaintance who trace back the ramblings of their genealogical stream directly to the waters of the Deluge. But in this case I have not used the phrase unwittingly, unadvisedly, or un-Noah-ingly, if a bad pun can be pardoned on the plea, that it is unpremeditated and wholly the fault of the printer. For I have not a doubt that, while Noah was getting out posters setting forth the merit of his "People's (and other creatures) Line," some ambitious antediluvian was at the same time making arrangements for air lines between the submerged valley and Ararat. The majority of the travelers of that time undoubtedly were in favor of the rail, and railed at Noah for the preposterousness of his ideas regarding the superior comfort of water-navigation, but, as some writer very forcibly remarks, the minority had the right of it after all.

To contrast the merits of the rival routes of rail and river, one has only to make a few experiments on the Hudson. Just take passage on the railroad and persuade the engine-driver to let you sit beside him in that snug lookout box, provided by liberal directors for his especial edification. Experience for once the terrors of the tunnels. Far in advance of you stretches an elongated V, its apex disappearing in a wondrously small hole drilled through the solid rock yonder. You think of the camel's eye and the needle—or rather of the camel and the needle's eye—of an Army contractor and the gate of Heaven,—and, of yourself. You fancy that the Foul Fiend has you in his grasp, and that he intends to drag you through that infinitessimally small hole, whence you will emerge as a specimen of "linked sweetness long drawn out"—a human hexameter. It is useless to resist, and you submit to you fate, wondering how your mother and your washerwoman will receive the tidings? You ask of yourself, "will they miss me at home?" and a small, still voice within, assures you that your tailor will. By great good luck you hit the hole square in the centre—a rattle and bang ensues, which leads you to believe that you've run into a crate of crockery or struck a gong. For a moment all is darkness, and the hoofs of your Iron steed seem clattering over the Tartarean tiles; then you emerge, again, to solve the problem of that eternal and ever-lengthening V, again to encounter the horrors of the "middle passage" through the mountain.

Who, after a few experiences of this kind, can consent to travel by rail, when broad rivers and lakes flow parallel to his path?—unless, indeed, he is either running away from a wife or after one.

If you will allow me, I would like to commend an enjoyable route to those of your readers who, in the summer season, are accustomed to go pleasuring to Niagara Falls "or any other" place. Let them boat it down the Hudson. If familiar with the beauties of that remarkable river, and not desirous of refreshing their memories, they can take a night boat, and enjoy the scenery in dreams—it is something, during the night, to know that it is there. Arriving at Albany, a short cut of fourscore miles or so, over the Saratago Railroad, brings you to Whitehall. And then Lake Champlain is before you.

A word about this Lake! If a prettier body of water is to be found in the world, I am ignorant of the fact. I intend no disrespect to the Hudson, but there is a breadth and a depth to my Lake which that river lacks. The mountains of the Hudson are not very eminent affairs, and the majority of them seem to be only "playing mountain," after all. Somehow, they don't seem to be in earnest, and one would have no hesitation in laying hold of St. Anthony's Nose, and proclaiming that fact loudly—even if he came to blows thereby. Of the Rhine, I'm personally ignorant; but I never entertained a very exalted opinion of that stream. Of Rhine wine, however, I can speak understandingly—it is detestable; and if Rhine wine is so bad, I triumphantly ask, what can Rhine water be? Anyway, it is but a foreign institution, at best, and it behoves us to hold up our own lakes in the face of all other lakes and rivers in the world.

The boats on Lake Champlain merit an especial mention. Though not equal in size to those of the Hudson, they are more compact, and somehow, seem to have more character. Among the many analogies between boats and women, have you ever noticed how similar the effect produced by breadth of beam and *tonnage*. Admire big boats and big women as you please, you can only fall in love with little ones. The *Great Eastern*, for instance! We admire her for her magnificent proportions and all that, but nothing further. In fact, this proposition may be laid down as a general one, viz.: that both nature and art do up their parcels in small compass when they mean them to be *huggable*. It seems singular that that sex politely styled "the divine," have not come to what clergymen call a "realizing sense" of this truth, but persist in amplifying and extending their substance and shadow to the utmost possible limits.

On Lake Champlain it was your correspondent's good fortune to have his lines cast on board the *America*. By a rather singular coincidence the name of the Captain is "FLAGG;" thus, if it pleases the Administration to make a Brigadier-General of him, with stars on his shoulders and stripes down his legs, he will stand forth a representative of the American Flag literally as well as figuratively. And if he managed a battalion as admirably as he does his boat, he would be a credit to the service. Long may that FLAGG wave over the waves of Lake Champlain.

I had been on board the *America* but a very few hours before finding that the clerk was a constant reader of the TIMES. Do you know that I fancy one can always tell what paper a man takes by the expression of his face. The readers of the *Tribune* always have a bewildered look; those of the *Herald* look depraved, dejected or disgusted by turns—sometimes all three expressions are visible on their faces at once; the *World* people invariably look stupid and befogged; while it is noticeable that a man with a TIMES in his hand has generally an intelligent countenance, and looks as though he knew what he was reading about. But my friend the clerk made one error in one of his deductions. He inclined to shoulder the blame of the Bull Run run upon your columns, instead of upon those that retreated from the field. It would have been easy to refer to "back numbers," and show him therefrom that the TIMES only urged a haste in preparations, and an advance when those preparations were completed—not an immediate battle. But for argument's sake I asked him, in event of a passenger's advising the pilot in the wheel-house above to change his course, and the pilot's compliance, wrecking the vessel by the deviation, whether he would blame the man who steered or the man who advised; and the answer was that the helmsman alone would be held responsible. Just so!

Looking over the *America's* side the other evening, as we glided through the water, it seemed that the boat was stationary while the water flowed rapidly by. And thus, thought I, are we deceived when we speak of the fast-flowing tide of time; the stream moves not,—a silent and motionless sea it stands forever, while our life-barks glide rapidly over it, scarcely rippling the surface and leaving no "wake" to guide those who come after—unless, indeed, our friends follow the Irish custom and honor us with one.

As an instance of how naturally our thoughts follow the current of passing events, even when removed from the busy eddy, do you know that every isolated cottage or barn which presented itself on the beautiful banks of the Lake only suggested the reflection, "What a capital target for rifled cannon practice!" And I could not help wishing that I had one of these pieces of ordnance on the mountains opposite, that we might try our hand in getting range and elevation. And mentioning this fact to a friend—a rifle expert—who chanced to be near, he said that the same thought had occurred to him a dozen times during the trip, and that he only refrained from giving it expression on account of its seeming absurdity. The evening was a beautiful one, the stars burnt brightly and peacefully in the sky, and, gazing at them, the following lines gathered form and shape. They are not good enough to publish in a pamphlet, and they are not stupid enough for the magazines. How will they do for a daily?

A PLANETARY PROBLEM.

When the veiled Night bends like a pitying nun,
To soothe the brow of anxious, fevered Day,
The thronging stars to the great arching Throne
Lift up their light—thus suns and planets pray:
Our earth, they say, is one among the Blest,
And bows before God's throne with all the rest.

The school boy marvels first to hear this tale;
But manhood's self much more may wonder now,
To know what think our sisters, pure and pale,
Of the broad blood-stain on our planet's brow;
And if the red mists from yon smoking sod,
Are grateful incense in the courts of God.

And who will tell me, when the heavenly host
Stream through the Blue, with pennons all unfurled,
What signals burn we on the trending coast,—
What lights show we to guide a sister world?
Have we the radiance of calm, peaceful stars,
Or lurid fires like "the red planet Mars?"

And tell me, when the glistening helm of Day
Nods in the East, and the shame-laden Night
Tosses dark shadows in the twilight grey,
Like a plumed warrior, trembling in his flight,
And smiling Dawn looks through the misty bars,
Join we the anthem of the morning stars?

The war drum's roll, the shrill life's piercing cry,
The rush of shot, the boom of bursting shell,
The groans now echoing in the morning sky
Of those who last night in the trenches fell,
The widow's wail, the drip of orphans' tears,—
How blend such sounds with music of the spheres?

Some other worlds must marvel much to know
That each of these red-blooming battle fires
Lights shrines of prayer, and lends its lurid glow
To gild the length of Heaven-indexing spires;
And that the cross there traced in airy line
Is not a bauble, but a blessed sign;

A sign bestowed by One who gave his life
Upon its word that all mankind might live,
Who called no thunders, though the clouds were rife,
Upon his foes, but only prayed: Forgive!
Our sister worlds to hear the sad refrain
Which echoes now, may think that death in vain.

But this is trite—the story of the Cross—
Earth has no blush,—with all our weight of wars,
And counting evening hour of peace a loss,
We move among the holy morning stars:
All this may be, but much I question whether
We join their anthem when they sing together.

But we have been betrayed into wandering from the plain paths of prose into the sinuous lanes of rhyme. *Revenons à nos moutons.*

Landing at Rouse's Point, the passenger finds the Northern Railroad waiting to whirl him through a beautiful country to Ogdensburgh—there he can resume water communication, and journey on the Upper Lakes to anywhere, or beyond. Your correspondent once went to Chicago by this route, taking a propeller at Ogdensburgh. The trip is marvelously pleasant for one who is in no hurry, as it affords an opportunity to see all the cities of consequence on the Lakes, and to obtain a week's board into the bargain. By propeller the trip is wondrously cheap, as well as pleasant, but swifter steamers and rail communication await those who have money and are in a hurry.

It is a wonder to me that more pleasure-seekers do not avail themselves of this route. The Northern Railroad is a most excellently appointed one, and, under the judicious management of G. V. HOYLE, Esq., its arrangements have attained a completeness which should insure for it popularity and prosperity. Moreover, in this section, immediately on the line of the railroad, most capital hunting and fishing are to be found. I do not mean to convey the impression that it is possible to shoot deer from the car windows, or to fish in the tank of the tender, but they drop you at bye-stations in the neighborhood of which "fur-fin and feather" abound. The "Chateaugay Woods" are a household word, and a tower of sporting strength in themselves.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the burgh where I am now writing, since secession, is fishing. Business is at a stand-still, and they beguile their time by rowing up and down a little river which flows through the village, vainly endeavoring to beguile the long-headed fish below into the belief that a combination of tin, tinsel and feathers is eminently eatable, and a thing to be taken into ichthyological consideration and estimation. The arrangement that they fish with is called a "spoon." After vainly trolling up and down the river for two or three days, I concluded that there was a "spoon" too many in the boat, and so pitched one overboard and rowed the other to the shore. Since then, I've tried trouting with better success. There is a brook some few miles out on the line of road, where the speckled beauties abound; but you don't want to go out there with long lines, flies, or any such nonsense. By "whipping" the stream, you only punish yourself. Bring a few feet of line, a half-dozen spare hooks, cut a switch in the woods, dig some worms by the bank, and you're rigged. The brook abounds in charming little waterfalls, and below them, in the curling eddies as well as under the shelter of the cool rocks, the trout lurks. But they are much like school girls, and dodge out of sight immediately a stranger becomes visible. You have to stand back from the bank, drop your bait gently down stream, wait with all senses alive prepared to jerk at the slightest nibble, and very soon a trout is yours. Each trout makes a mouthful—unless you have a larger mouth than common—and thus you can measure your meals nicely, and know precisely when you've caught enough for supper. But there are many vexations attendant on trouting. To steal along carefully in order to drop your line into the tempting "hole," and then blunder over a prostrate tree and drop yourself into it, frightening all the fish in the vicinity, is not pleasant; neither is it pleasant to land a trout in a tree and have to climb for your fish as though you were bird-nesting. Neither is it pleasant in throwing your hook upon the waters to have it just take effect in the lower corner of your own eyelid; and it can scarcely be called pleasant to have an immense mosquito and a large trout bite at the same time. They divide your attention, and the chances are that you lose both. Those who go into the woods before the first frosts will find it an excellent plan to arrange a mosquito net around the rim of their hats, allowing the ends to fall over the shoulders, and gathering it slightly about the neck. With the aid of this and India rubber gloves you can troll quite comfortably even in June. It is necessary that you have your bait convenient. When worms are used many fishermen hold them in their mouths. A double object is thus effected. Not only is the bait handy, but also the fish seeing the worms in your own mouth, conclude that they must possess a superior flavor, and covet them accordingly. If any prejudice exists on this score, however, you can compromise and carry the worms in your pocket.

It is amusing to observe the puzzled expression of a trout's face, when you pull him from behind his rock-intrenchments. He knows he is out of his hole, but he can hardly imagine by what means. He probably feels very much as BEAUREGARD would, if he and his forces were deftly "drawn out" from behind their trenches, by the "advance lines" of the National Army, and then "bagged" by a force before unperceived. Will MCCLELLAN succeed in landing his trout before frost-time, think you? C. H. W.

P. S.—I cannot close this letter without making special acknowledgments to Mr. MATTESON, the courteous Conductor, and JARVE FADDEN, Esq., the estimable Engineer, who "checked up" the train at the trout-brook, and deposited your correspondent and his friends directly on the fishing-banks.

Gen. Rosecrans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent editorial you couple ROSECRANS and SIEGEL as foreigners. With you, I admire the patriotic fervor with which our foreign-born citizens throw their strength into this great struggle for American Nationality and the National Constitutional idea. But ROSECRANS is by every title as good an American as yourself, except in the *look* of his name. He was born in Ohio and educated at West Point. He graduated fifth in the remarkable Class of 1842, and was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. From September, 1843, to August, 1847, he was continuously on duty at the Military Academy in the Departments of Engineering and Philosophy. Having myself been two years associated with him intimately in a like duty, I know his merit, his earnest simplicity of character, his zeal, his devotion to great ideas. His intellect is strongly metaphysical, but not the less practical. There never was a more honest-minded man than ROSECRANS, and this I say the more decidedly, because in many of our discussions we radically differed. He was a convert to Catholicism, and totally opposed as I was to his conclusions, I never felt the system so strongly commended as by his arguments and still more convincing life of zealous exhibition of all the best and manliest graces of the grand old Romish Church organization. The ardor and success with which, when stationed at Newport, R. I., he applied himself to improving the condition of the poorer people of that town, and building up the beautiful Catholic Church there, are signs of he spirit of the man.

You may think it more important for our present purposes that his mind is well imbued with military principles and knowledge, and in the special course of military engineering, which we studied together, he conquered every foot of ground he went over. In his present position, he will do his whole duty. My only fear is one resulting from the very excellence of his character. He is so honest and straightforward himself that he will find it hard to realize that others are less so. He has a crooked-minded, crafty foe to deal with. He must look out for HEATH, who, I observe, is sent against him, and who is a good soldier, but, as I know, not possessed of a tithe of ROSECRANS' breadth of mind. God speed my old friend in his great work!

He resigned after having done several years good service as a Constructing Engineer at Newport, R. I., and in Washington, and has since been employed in Ohio as Civil Engineer and Patent Agent.

As an American and West Pointer you will pardon my zeal in claiming back one of our treasures. E. B. H.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1861.

New-York and New-Jersey in the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent in the TIMES of this date criticises the tabular statement of New-York troops that I furnished you on the 10th inst., and claims for New-Jersey the honor of having sent the largest number of men to the field, in proportion to its population, of any Northern State.

He asserts that New-Jersey has furnished 14 regiments, or the proportion of 1 in 46,000, but his table is subject to very serious deductions. In claiming 69 regiments for New-York, I included only those that had been actually placed in the field, but your New-Jersey correspondent includes in his statement all those in preparation. If I was to name the forty or fifty new regiments forming in New-York it would materially increase the ratio of our State; but I did not include even regiments like the Continental Guard or Washington Grays, which have nearly their full complement.

Again, he claims that New-Jersey has contributed 2,500 men to New-York and Pennsylvania troops, but I might as well assert that New-York has sent 5,000 or 10,000 to New-Jersey or Connecticut, or claim that since Jersey City is virtually a suburb of this City her quota should be added to that of this State.

Finally, he states the population of New-Jersey at 26,000 below the actual number. The State of New-Jersey has 672,031 inhabitants. It has furnished—

Regiments for three months	4
Regiments for the war—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth	6
Total thus far	10

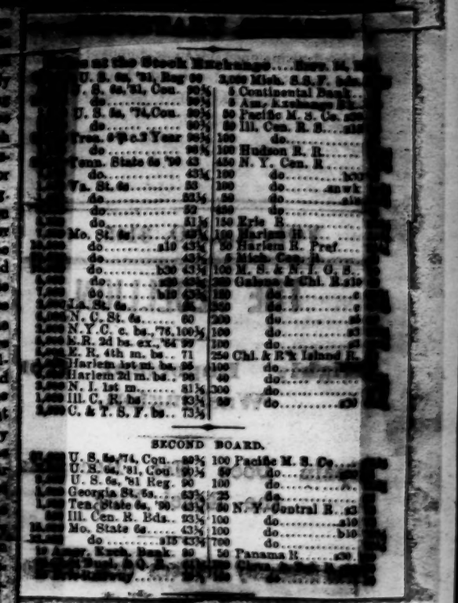
or one regiment in each 67,203.

When the Seventh and Eighth Regiments depart, the quota furnished by the State *will be* one in 56,000, or precisely that of New-York at the time I wrote; but as we have since forwarded an additional regiment, (the New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. DICKEL,) we have now sent 70, or one in each 55,536, and will still be ahead. It is a fair race, and all honor to whichever State shall eventually establish its claim to the title of "most faithful."

Respectfully, A. H. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 13, 1861.

ORATORY OF MR. JOSEPH HOLT.—Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, late of the Post-office and War Department, delivered one of those eloquent Union speeches for which he is so distinguished, at Irving Hall, in this City, on the evening of the 3d inst. ROBT. J. WALKER once remarked in our presence, that Mr. HOLT was "*the most eloquent man in the world.*" "Governor," said we, "that is saying a great deal." "I know it is," replied Mr. WALKER, "but it is nevertheless true." We never heard a public speaker, not excepting HENRY WARD BEECHER, who produced a more thrilling effect upon an audience than Mr. HOLT. The great secret of this is, that both these orators speak from the heart. The influence which Judge HOLT is everywhere exerting upon the Union cause is very powerful. By the way, all our living ex-Postmasters-General, as far back as we can remember, are savagely down on rebellion, namely: Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Hon. Cave Johnson, Judges Colamer and Hall, Mr. Holt, and Hon. Horatio King. We need hardly add the name of the present worthy head of the Department, as one of the most devoted and vigilant champions of the Union cause, with which the country is now honored.—*Holbrook's United States Mail.*



The Trade and Finances of the past week were marked by a further and pretty general improvement in business, including heavier sales of Foreign Merchandise, most of which are drawn from the Bonded Warehouse, of the previous importation, the current direct entries continuing unusually light for September. And also by a largely increased popular subscription to the New 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan. The individual subscription for the week reaches nearly *four million dollars*, against less than $3,000,000 the previous week, and $1,200,000 the week before. The popular interest in the Loan is daily on the increase, and while the aggregate amount on Saturday was below that of Thursday or Friday, the number of subscribers for moderate sums was quite as large, and this without the first appearance of the Treasury Bonds themselves. It is hoped that after this week the new applicants will be supplied at once with the Bonds, in such denominations as they may select, without the preliminary trouble of a deposit of the Money in advance, and a correspondence with the Department at Washington. So eager have been our People to manifest their confidence in and support of the Government, and so anxious to secure a most profitable and convenient, as well as unquestioned investment, that they have not waited for the preparation of the Bonds, delayed as it has been by the well thought of improvement of attaching half-yearly coupons for the interest. Our large moneyed institutions, other than Banks, have not yet made their subscriptions to any considerable extent; but arrangements, we understand, are contemplated for large additions from this source, among others, a liberal subscription by the Panama Company, whose cash balances here and in London are well on to a million of dollars. The rise in Exchange to Europe to the equivalent of 108½@108¾ at 60 days' sight, equal to 109@109½ at sight, will tend to encourage the investment of other balances now held on the other side, as well to induce purchases of the Bonds, as soon as they are ready, for English and Continental account. The average current rate of interest in Europe is only about one half the income borne by these Bonds, and while no formal application by the Government, and no extensive negotiations by the Banks or Bankers of this country may be attempted in any part of Europe, we have reason to believe that these Three Year 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds, convertible into 20 Year 6 ℘ cent. Stock at any time within the three years, will attract much attention, and perhaps induce large speculations between the two countries, through the intimate correspondence of New-York with all parts of the world. This calculation is not relied upon to carry our whole Loan triumphantly through, nor is it desirable, in one sense, that it should be, (involving, as the transfer would, a large annual outlay of interest in Europe,) but the past experiences with our National Loans prove that it will come round nevertheless. And in the event of any early or signal successes to our Army in the field, the process of subscriptions and remittances on Foreign account would be felt almost immediately.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week
Monday	$427,000	$340,000
Tuesday	517,000	307,000
Wednesday	527,000	318,000
Thursday	1,040,000	575,000
Friday	995,000	347,000
Saturday	355,000	408,000
Total individuals	$3,861,000	$2,780,000
Paid in by Banks	3,500,000	5,600,000
Total for week	$7,361,000	$8,380,000
Total for the fortnight		$15,730,000
Previously—By Banks	$7,000,000	
Individuals	1,786,000—	8,786,000
Total paid up to date		$24,536,000
Balance of first Bank guarantee		10,564,000
Total allotted to New-York to Oct. 15		$35,000,000

The sales of Domestic Commission Goods and of all the staple articles of Foreign Merchandise, as we have said above, show a gratifying improvement, and generally at paying prices, with a tendency to a further advance. The manufacturing capital and labor of New-England and the great Middle States are again well employed, and a large amount of mechanical industry is engaged by the Government in shipbuilding and in making up Army and Navy clothing, tents, &c. No less than four thousand laborers are now employed in the City of St. Louis on the ten gun-boats contracted for at that point, and which involve an immediate expenditure of $875,000. This is only one example of the help which the War indirectly now affords to the localities of the country which suffered most from its sudden outbreak.

The Exports of Domestic Produce continue large, while the Canal and Railway movement, which supplies the Export and home demand on the seaboard with Grain and Provisions, is further stimulated by the recent and conclusive advices of deficient crops in Western Europe, especially in France. The very latest accounts this evening by the *Kangaroo*, off Cape Race, report another still advance in Grain and Flour, and notwithstanding the efforts made to disguise or lessen the prospective wants of England, Ireland and Scotland, through the public Press and circulars from England, the real test of the weight of these opinions is found in the liberal orders which come to our market by nearly every mail. The Farmer's Advocate.

besides drawing upon our superabundant supplies, have also entered the London market in competition with the English millers for sound Wheat. The movement of Grain into Chicago last week adds up 1,835,000 bushels, against 1,306,000 same week last year. The excess since the first week in August is now 2,900,000 bushels, although the comparison is with a season of great activity last year. The sales of Cotton continue at extreme prices, affording large profits to a number of our down-town speculators who had the shrewdness to appreciate, at an early day, the effect of the War on the immediate supply from the South.

In the Money Market a healthy improvement has taken place from the favorable turn in general business and the employment afforded by the Government Loan. The proceeds of the latter, while remaining for the most part in this City, the common centre not only for disbursements of the Government, but the purchases and payments of Government contractors, have changed the ordinary and hitherto dull channels of individual deposits and country bank balances, and in this way brought up the general price of Money in the open market to 6@7 ₩ cent. This is surely no cause of regret, since the whole tendency of the Government negotiation has been to give a new start to the wheels of business, and thus to encourage both borrower and lender. Such is the received opinion in all trade and banking circles. The croakers on the Stock Exchange, who, from selling *short*, most unsuccessfully on the apprehended disasters, financial or otherwise, to the Government, or on the equally mistaken calculation of a divided Northern sentiment on the prosecution of the War after the Bull Run affair, have turned to selling on the effects of a higher Money market, no doubt regard the question from a more circumscribed point of view; but practically we know that every business man feels better, now that capital can be employed in trade at 6@7 ₩ cent., instead of 4@6 ₩ cent., and by the Government, to the relief of the depressed trade and labor of the country, as well as to the vindication of its own power and authority against an organized rebellion, at 7.30 ₩ cent. The Exchanges on Europe have at length returned to something like their normal condition, which is not to be wondered at, after the continuous importation through the past ten months of over fifty millions Foreign Bullion, of which $41,454,000 has been received since the 1st January. Some further sums are on the way for French account, though as the operation is not on a profitable Exchange, the probability is that so much of the late receipts in French and English coin as have not yet been received through the Mint here will be reëxported, should a further material advance in bills on London occur. The amount of Specie in the Banks and Sub-Treasury of New-York shows but a slight variation from the average at which it stood at the time of the recent Government negotiation, say about $54,000,000. The statement this afternoon will fall below, as that of last Monday went above this figure, but on a rising average at Bank from the income of $1,100,000 from California, and a gain of $600,000 from the Sub-Treasury, after the present average was made up, viz.:

Specie.	In Bank.	Sub-Treasury.	Total.
Aug. 17	$49,733,000	$4,380,000	$54,133,000
Aug. 24	47,119,000	6,937,000	54,056,000
Aug. 31	45,098,000	8,851,000	53,949,000
Sept. 7	41,887,000	13,094,000	54,983,000
Sept. 14	38,000,000*	14,293,000	52,293,000

Amount in both, Sept. 15, last year..... $26,597,000

*Estimated.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,317,843, against $3,584,330 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,033,851, against $2,173,460 same week last season. No export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,088,923.

The Trade returns for seven months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, a few weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to July 31, as.....$85,891,000
Add seven weeks since Aug. 1..... 10,956,268
Total since Jan. 1.....$96,847,268
Against same time last year..... 175,292,275
Decreased Import since 1st January.....$78,445,007

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to July 31.....$76,619,000
Add seven weeks since Aug. 1..... 14,027,351
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$91,246,351
Against same time last year..... 63,843,917
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....27,402,434

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are..... $3,261,000
Against same time, 1860..... 40,887,817
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1.$37,626,817

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York.....$33,818,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston..... 7,636,000
California Gold at New-York..... 25,283,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1.....$66,739,000
Against same time 1860:
From California.....$24,218,000
From abroad..... 892,000—$25,110,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1.....$41,629,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861.....90@90¾
Two years 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes.....98¾@98¾
New-York Central.....73⅝@73¼
New-York and Erie.....25⅝@25⅝
Reading.....36¼@36
Rock Island.....44@45@43¼
Michigan Guaranteed.....31@30¼
Michigan Southern.....14⅜@14
Michigan Central.....43¼@42
Toledo.....30⅜@30
Galena.....69¼@70@69⅝
Illinois Central.....67⅜@66
Panama.....109@111⅜
Pacific Mail.....79@83⅛@82
Missouris.....43⅜@43⅝
Virginias.....54⅛@52⅜
Tennessees.....44¾@41⅜@43¼
Hudson River.....32¾@33
Harlem Preferred.....25@25
Burlington and Quincy.....62⅜@63⅜@61⅜
Harlem, Common.....10¾@10¾

The Stock dealings of the week were higher on the Federal Funded Stocks, by ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the Sixes of 1881 and the Fives of 1874, while the Treasury Sixes of 1863 fell back ¼@½ ₩ cent. The State Stocks were generally firm on Missouris, which closed in demand at 43¼@43⅝ ₩ cent. Tennessees closed also about the same as the previous week after fluctuating 1@1½ ₩ cent. Virginias are lower; other descriptions, not Southern, are held firm, but without any actual sales. The Railway Shares were pretty evenly canvassed between the opposing speculators, the advantage on the week being but slight for either *Bull* or *Bear*. The dealings in Galena were an exception. The stock is held pretty firm by the recent buyers for the advance, and as much as 70 ₩ cent. was paid on Saturday to settle maturing contracts. On the other descriptions there is a moderate decline from the closing figures of Saturday week—say, ½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, 1½ on Illinois, ½ on Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 1½ on Michigan Central, ½ on Rock Island, and ½ on Toledo. In Panama and Pacific shares an advance of 2@2½ is marked. There was a general inclination on Saturday to await further Army news from the Potomac, which created, of course, a dull market. The impression seemed to be that a great battle might immediately occur, and while no serious fear of the result is indulged, so far as the safety of the Capital is concerned, there was some suspense as to what point or on which side of our line on the river the attack of the enemy is to occur. At the close in the afternoon, prices were steady.

The City Bank shares show an improvement for the week as follows: Manhattan, 2½ ₩ cent.. Merchants', 2½ ₩ cent.; America, 1 ₩ cent.; Tradesmen's, 2 ₩ cent.; Commerce, 1 ₩ cent.; State, 2½ ₩ cent.; American Exchange, 2 ₩ cent.; Republic, 5 ₩ cent.; North America, 3 ₩ cent.; Hanover, 3½ ₩ cent.; Metropolitan, 3½ ₩ cent.; Market, 2 ₩ cent.; Shoe and Leather, 2 ₩ cent.; Corn Exchange, 1 ₩ cent.; Continental, 2 ₩ cent.; St. Nicholas, 5 ₩ cent.; Marine, 5 ₩ cent.; and Commonwealth, 3 ₩ cent.

The following were the last bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91⅜	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	80
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	60
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. As'ed Bs.	85
N. Y. C. 7s, convert	100½	N. Indiana firsts	61½
Erie firsts, '82	102	M. So. & N. Ind. S. F. 7s	75
Erie seconds, '89	99	Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	38
Erie seconds ex. '64	99	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	83½
Erie thirds, '83	84	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	85
Erie fourths, '80	71	T. H. & A. seconds, 8s	18
Erie fifths, '85	60	L. C. & Mil. L. G B's	10
Hudson firsts '60	103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Hudson seconds, s. f., '65	95½	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	28
Hudson convert., '67	70	Gal. & Chi. firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '69-73	95	Gal. & Chi. seconds	93
Harlem seconds, '94	90	Ia. E. & Wabash firsts	65
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c., '69-72	89	Ia. E. & Wabash sec's	20
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ₩ c. '62	97	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	98
		Clev. & T. firsts, S. F.	73½

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court—Nos. 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 12, 19, 31, 32.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Clerke, J.—*Thomas L. Rushmore* vs. *John L. Mason.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Esther Black vs. *Moriarty G. Black.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Sylvester Bowman vs. *The Staten Island Oil and Candle Company.*—Motion granted, without costs.

One of the Gloucester Ferry Boats Sunk in the Delaware.—Yesterday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the steam ferry-boat *Curlew* left South-street wharf for Gloucester, having on board 143 head of cattle, a wagon and two horses, and one passenger. When the boat was a short distance below the Navy-yard the cattle became frightened from some cause, and crowded to the bow of the boat. The great weight depressed the bow, until the water rushed into the dead lights, just under the guards of the boat, with such volume, that the boat sunk in a few moments to within a few feet of the upper deck. The cattle then swam about in the river, and the boat floated down with the tide until below Kaighn's Point. The Kaighn's Point ferry-boat went to the assistance of the *Curlew* and took the passenger and Captain off, and boats from the *Harriet Lane* and other vessels rowed to the scene, and by surrounding the cattle, drove them to the Jersey shore, by which means all but five were saved. The cattle belonged to Messrs. George Beckett and Wm. Tourlin. The horses were also safely landed. The ferry-boat, lightened of her load, continued to float down until a tug-boat fastened a line to her, and towed her to the Jersey shore, a short distance below Kaighn's Point. Capt. Stewart, the owner of the boat, intends getting her upon the shore at the next high tide, and then procure the services of a steam fire engine to pump her out. The surface of the river for some distance was covered with the struggling cattle, and for some time they continued to swim about the boat, and made attempts to clamber upon the upper deck, and, but for the assistance rendered by the small boats, the cattle would have been scattered along the shores on each side of the river; as it was, one steer crossed the Delaware, and landed below the Navy-yard. The accident will not delay the business of the line, as one of the old boats which remained at Gloucester was started in the place of the sunken one. The accident, it is thought, will not do the *Curlew* much damage.

The *Curlew* floated with the high tide yesterday afternoon, and she was towed up to the Flats on the north side of Smith's Island, where she lies in about ten feet water.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept.* 11.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Havaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Congress	New-York	Havre	Sept. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

Left home on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861, James Dunn, aged 12 years, very tall for his age, light brown hair, cut short, and brown eyes; had on when he left home, gray jacket, black pants, drab cap, and strong shoes. Any person knowing of such a boy will confer a great favor, and be well rewarded, by his parents, on calling or addressing Mr. Dunn, No. 18 Pine-st., No. 74 West 13th-st., or 112th st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs.

TO CITY EXPRESSES.—SATURDAY A. M. one was hailed in Chatham-st., and directed to take a trunk from East Broadway to No. 108 Bowery. As the trunk is not yet delivered, the driver will bring it to the *Times* Office, and receive payment from the advertising clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

Wilmerdings & Mount, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE,
WILMERDINGS & MOUNT,
Store No. 27 Park-place,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1861,
300 pieces Scotch Window Hollands,
white, buff, blue and green, all widths;
5,600 pounds Woolen Yarns for Upholstery Trimmings.
ALSO,
Table and Piano Covers, Floor Druggets, 6-4 to 20-4, 6-4 Felts, &c.
To be sold without reserve.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale of Second Hand Furniture, by E. & F. H. Schenck, on Monday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 155 and 157 Broadway, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one superb rosewood suite of 14 pieces, made to order by Messrs. J. H. Belter & Co.; one rosewood suite in blue silk, 10 pieces, made to order by Burns & Frantique zone suite do., in gold satin, of 8 pieces; two elegant Wilton carpets; one velvet carpet; one library bookcase; one elegant rosewood pier table; one centre do.; two superb Sheffield entrée dishes, with solid silver mountings; one large black walnut wardrobe; one dark mahogany buffet; one lounge bed, in blue satin, six plated dish-covers; one office desk; two chairs; stool; &c.

A. B. Chapman & Co., Auctioneers.

Auction Notice.—Magnificent Sale of Household Furniture.—This Day (Monday) at private residence No. 48 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, China, glass, silverware, carpeting, bedding, &c.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

Elegant Household Furniture—This Day, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite; also, rosewood parlor secretaries, library book-cases, buffets, etageres, lounges, and a fine assortment of the finest work. Sale positive.

Wm. M. Hollingshead, Auctioneer.

800 Cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers at Auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well selected stock, adapted to city and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, their new Fall stock, consisting of
Black and Colored Silks,
Mourning Goods,
Ottoman Velours and Empress Cloths,
French and Irish Poplins,
Merinoes and Mousselaine Delaines,
French and English Calicoes,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Embroideries and Laces,
And a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING LINENS and QUILTS. Also
A fine stock of rich INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS,
Together with a large stock of all other kinds of shawls,
AND ALL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.,
Their usual full assortment of
FAMILY DRY GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
A large and well-selected
Stock of choice
NEW GOODS,
Suitable for the present and
COMING SEASONS,
Will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large and
CHOICE STOCK
Of the above goods
FOR SALE CHEAP.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Which they will offer at Retail,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
RICH FALL DRESS SILKS.
New and Elegant Styles now ready,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Full assortment, at retail, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

BLACK THREAD-LACE VEILS.
THREAD-LACE VEILS,
Just opened, from $2 75 and upwards,
All of which are offered at reduced prices.
ALSO,
RICH LACES
AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices to suit the times.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
500 PIECES RICH FALL DRESS SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard;
Value, $1.
ALSO,
300 PIECES EXTRA RICH SILKS,
At $1 per yard;
Value, $1 25.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find at Popular Prices the largest and most extensive stock in the City of the various popular styles of Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Ticks, Denims, Kentucky Jeans, All-wool Flannels, Blankets, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, &c., &c., purchased prior to the late large advance in this class of Goods.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS,
COATINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At wholesale.
The largest and best selected stock in the City.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 PIECES ALL WOOL PARIS
PRINTED DELAINES
Will be added to our stock,
At 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MRS. RICHMOND, OF NO. 783 BROADWAY, has just returned from Paris, and will be pleased to show a charming variety of ladies' dress caps, head dresses, spencers, illusion, and made up goods, selected by herself. Will receive by every weekly steamer new goods for the season. No. 783 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

PARIS WINTER MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs merchants and milliners from the country that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale cash prices.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, with commodious and extensive buildings, orchards, and fruits of all kinds, grapery, greenhouse, &c., &c. It is situated within one hour of the City, and communicates by railroad and steamboat; is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The furniture is in good order, and the fine stock of the farm can be had also; would exchange for good productive City property in part. Address PROPRIETOR.
Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-SEAT AT Astoria, furnished or unfurnished; about one acre of ground, shade and fruit-trees, stable and ice-house; place pleasantly located; terms reasonable. For particulars address M., Box No. 1,502 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET.—STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, WITH four acres ground, beautifully situated, on the west bank of the Passaic River, 14 miles from Morris and Essex Railroad depôt. Newark, N. J. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The elegant full-sized English basement house, No. 3 West 30th-st., first house west of 6th-av., strictly first-class in every particular, admirably arranged: the dining-room and butler's pantry unsurpassed. For cards to view it apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DESIRABLE farm or country seat, a piece of first-class City property, consisting of a dwelling-house and stable, located near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK SHIP TIMBER OF usual sizes. Inquire of MARTIN WELLES, Hartford, Conn., or the subscriber, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
O. B. STEELE.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 16 Broadway, corner John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN HIS own house, near Washington-square, with small family and no children, would take a family to board, give them a parlor and from one to five bedrooms, connected, on second floor, with private table, or would take a party of gentlemen. Address H. R., Box No. 2,713 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 21 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with first-rate board and good rooms at No. 105 9th-st., near Broadway. Dinner at 4 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second or third floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars, furnished or unfurnished, may be had, with board, at No. 404 4th-st. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady, accustomed to a good table, having a large room, with a large closet, well furnished with gas, bath and other conveniences, will take a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman to board. The house is pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Address Mrs. A. STARLING, Brooklyn Post-office, or C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with comfortably furnished rooms and partial board, by applying at No. 105 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. The situation is convenient to cars and ferries.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9TH-st.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE GROWN persons.—A furnished room and bedroom with plain, wholesome board, for which $12 per week (war prices) will be paid. Location between 4th and 42d-st. and 4th and 8th avs. Address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD.—VERY FINE ROOMS, WITH or without board, may be had in a private family without children; a house first-class, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood unobjectionable; references given and required. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain two very desirable rooms on the second floor; also, rooms on the third floor, with bath, hot and cold water, and every convenience, with board in a small family, where an agreeable home can be had, at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A BACK PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished rooms on second floor en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in a desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS—CONSISTING of parlor, dining-room, bedrooms and dressing-room, with modern improvements, can be had, with private tables, at No. 140 8th-av., corner of 19th-st. References (unexceptionable) exchanged.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let, with board, a large front room, furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENtlemen, with or without breakfast, in West 11th-st. near the St. Denis; rooms are large and handsome, and will be rented permanently; references exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—No. 4 WILLOW-ST., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A New-England lady offers a pleasant home to a few gentlemen wishing board. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing board for the Fall and Winter months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or depôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

ORANGE BOARD.—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON the first floor, convenient for an invalid, and two on the second, with board for the Fall and Winter, at moderate prices, within five minutes of the depôt. Address Box No. 19, Orange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 2, 1861.

Extract from chapter 452, laws of 1860.

Sec. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
In Senate, March 18, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
In Assembly, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC CARTMEN, EXpressmen and drivers of the same, to renew their Licenses. Notice is hereby given that renewals of license to keep public carts and express wagons, and to be public cartmen, will be granted at this office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, commencing on Monday, the 23d inst. The number must be newly painted on each side of the carts or wagons, according to law, and the carts and wagons brought to the Park, west of the City Hall, where they will be inspected, and the old license, after being checked by the inspectors, must be presented to the first Marshal for renewal. No license will be renewed after the 31st day of October.
By the Mayor,
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.
Mayor's Office, Sept. 14, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 23th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Stephen S. Childs, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
No. 50 Wall-st.
Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes, Business Paper and Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

LAND WARRANTS,
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 4 Broad-st.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 58 Wall-st.,
New-York, July 18, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 18th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—NEW-YORK WIVES, OR A LESSON FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND WHALE CONSTANTLY AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Washington, we have a confirmation of the rumor that has been prevalent for several days, in a variety of phases, of a difficulty between the President and Gen. FREMONT, that seems likely to result in the removal of Gen. FREMONT from his command.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has assured the Secretary of State that the report of a proclamation by the Captain-General of Cuba, recognising the rebel flag in Cuban ports, is entirely unfounded. No such proclamation has been issued. What has been done is simply to allow vessels to enter without regular papers when they hail from a port on the Southern coast in possession of the rebels, rendering it impossible for regular papers to be procured. Of course no such vessels could be afloat, but those escaping the blockading force. There was no intention to extend any leniency to the pirates—at least so the Spanish Minister is said to represent to the Secretary of State.

From Washington we have rumors of picket skirmishes all along the line, and the narrow escape of a number of our pickets, who have ventured too near the enemy. In return, however, several of the rebel sentinels have been picked off by our sharpshooters.

We have a variety of interesting items from the South, *viâ* Louisville, this morning. The report of the sending of Union prisoners from Richmond to the forts in Charleston harbor, are confirmed, and among those sent were nearly all the officers from New-York, including Col. CORCORAN, Major PRATT, Chaplain DODGE and others. The Southern Assistant Secretary of War has resigned. There was a great scarcity of Army shoes and clothing, and soldiers able to help supply the want had been detailed from the Army for that duty. JEFF. THOMPSON has issued a proclamation in answer to FREMONT'S, threatening to "hang, draw and quarter a minion of A. LINCOLN, for every Confederate prisoner executed." Fears are entertained that the heavy rains and the Army worm would greatly damage the Southern crops.

We have advices from Europe five days later than those received by the *Africa*, by the arrival of the *Kangaroo* off Cape Race. She left Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th inst. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported unchanged. The sales for the two days before the steamer sailed footed up 27,000 bales. Breadstuffs were better, and Provisions were quiet. The first installment of the proposed augmentation of the British Army in Canada—three regiments—was to be sent out immediately. The London *Times* has an article explaining the movements of troops to Canada, intimating that they might not be intended for any other than precautionary purposes. Considerable curiosity was manifested as to the probable temper of the American people under increased taxation. Several diplomatic changes had been made by the French Administration. There were still hopes evinced that part of the American cotton crop would by some means be allowed to go into the market. American securities continued steady.

From Fortress Monroe we have highly interesting intelligence. The rebel privateer *Yorktown*, refitted with two large pivot guns forward, and six large guns on each side, had made an attempt to run the blockade, firing twenty-five shells at the camp at Newport's News and at the blockading squadron—the shots, however, falling short. A few well-directed shots from the shore sent the pirate off. From a Frenchman, who recently escaped from the *Yorktown*, it is learned that even on board the *Yorktown* there was probably a suppressed Union sentiment. A party from the camp at Newport's News, engaged in cutting wood, saw a party of 200 rebel infantry and cavalry. They gave the alarm, but the traitors escaped.

The National Loan is succeeding famously. Several hundred subscription-agents have been appointed in every loyal State, including Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky. The popular subscriptions are stated at $9,000,000.

The monster mass meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday afternoon and evening, was a complete success. The best citizens of Bridgeport participated, and from far and wide the people came, swelling the number to from ten to fifteen thousand. The speeches of Messrs. DICKINSON and MEAGHER were worthy of their reputations. That of the former, in the afternoon, occupied two hours in its delivery, and was most enthusiastically received. Mr. MEAGHER'S address, although unpremeditated, was likewise a success.

In the Kentucky Legislature, a resolution was introduced on Saturday, empowering the State Military Board to employ an adequate force to seize all State arms wherever found, and to protect the railroads. Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued his required proclamation warning the Confederates to leave the State.

The bark *Conway*, from Buenos Ayres, reports having been spoken in lat. 6° 22′ N., lon. 39° 50′, by brig *Bahia*, for New-York, who reported three privateers cruising on the Equator.

Plymouth Church was crowded last evening, on the occasion of addresses being made on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance, in support of its influence in directing the moral welfare of our soldiers in the field.

The Stock Market was dull on Saturday, waiting further news from the Armies on the Potomac. The changes in prices were not important. Governments firm; New-York Central 73½.

From the Times of Yesterday.

The rumors which have for the past day or two prevailed in reference to Gen. FREMONT, alleging that he had been or was to be superseded in the command of the Department of the West, will be set at rest by the letter to him from the President, which we publish this morning. It will be seen that the feature of the Proclamation recently issued by Gen. FREMONT, regarding the liberation of the slaves of rebels, is modified so as to conform strictly with the law passed by Congress at the late session, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." This is done with the full consent,—in fact, at the request of Gen. FREMONT himself.

It is doubtful if the recent movements of the rebel forces threatening Washington indicate an intention to make an immediate attack upon our lines. The operations of Friday, when a large body moved to the neighborhood of Ball's Cross-roads, and destroyed property belonging to Union men, was repeated yesterday morning. Our pickets were driven in to within half a mile of the roads, and several houses, in addition to those already destroyed, were taken possession of and burnt. It is thought that in a skirmish on Friday night, near the Cross-roads, a Lieutenant in the Third Vermont Regiment, and three privates in the Ninth Massachusetts, were taken prisoners, as they have since been missing.

Judging from the nature of the dispatches which reach us from Missouri, there will soon be work for the National Army to do there. Gen. PRICE'S advance guard of rebels had reached Warrensburgh on Tuesday, when Gov. JACKSON made a speech to them, and PRICE himself was only a short distance behind, with 16,000 men, on his way to Lexington. His design is to gain possession of that place, as a basis of operations against Jefferson City, and ultimately to replace JACKSON in the Gubernatorial Chair. Gen. PRICE had published his official report of the late skirmish on the Kansas border with the National troops under Gen. LANE, in which he glorifies the rebel achievements immensely, and threatens the invasion and waste of Kansas. As the same threat has been made several times before, and it has never been carried out, probably the people of Kansas will be still heedless of it. The movements of HARDEE seem to be somewhat erratic. He was recently reported as proceeding southward, and now we have the intelligence that he has returned to Greenville, a few miles west of Bird's Point, and again threatens to march on Ironton. The force said to be with him, however, is only 800 men, with which he can hardly expect to accomplish much.

A brief dispatch published yesterday morning from St. Louis, announced that a fight was in progress at Boonsville, between a party of rebels and the Home Guards. Late advices inform us that the Home Guards were victorious, the rebels, one thousand strong, being repulsed, with the loss of twelve killed and thirty wounded. The loss of the Guards was but one killed and four wounded.

We have late news from Hatteras Inlet, through the arrival of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* at Fortress Monroe. FOUR vessels had run in past the fort with English colors flying, under the supposition that the place was still held by the rebels—the National colors having been temporarily lowered. They did not discover their mistake until they were captured. Two of the vessels, from the British Provinces, had valuable cargoes on board, consisting of molasses, shoes and clothing. All the guns at the Inlet have now been remounted by our troops, those which had been spiked before the surrender having been made effective.

Gen. Fremont and the Government.

It will be seen by President LINCOLN'S letter in another column that a somewhat serious difference has arisen between him and Gen. FREMONT, which may possibly lead to the removal of the latter from his command in the Western Department. Such a step, if the affair should have that result, will excite a very general feeling of regret.

We gave yesterday, and reproduce this morning, the letter from the President to Gen. FREMONT, in reference to the confiscations of rebel property. For some time past there have been unsatisfactory rumors to the effect that serious disagreements existed between the Government and the Commander of the Department of the West, arising out of several vexed questions, but principally from a clause in the proclamation issued by Gen. FREMONT on the 30th of last month, in regard to the slaves of disloyal citizens. It was even stated confidently that the young and impetuous General of the West was, in consequence of such conflicting opinions, to be relieved of his command.

It is natural for people to abhor half-way measures, and adopt for their heroes the men who never hesitate or doubt, but cut with the sword every knot of law or policy that checks the movement of revolution. Our people have therefore hailed FREMONT as the real hero of the crisis, and have not stopped to ask the question whether he was acting in harmony with the National Government, or was setting up an independent government of his own. Yet sooner or later this question was to be asked, and answered. The Government could not do otherwise than ask it:—nor, unless he has made up his mind to be silently superseded, can the President permit any General, however vigorous or popular, to initiate a policy at war with that which the Government has prescribed for the conduct of all its officers. Whatever may be his personal feelings or opinions, no man can fail to see the absolute necessity imposed upon every officer of governing his conduct, solely and exclusively, by the orders he may receive from Washington. Unless we are prepared to split up at once into as many nations as we have Major-Generals in the field, no one of them must assume to mark out for himself a course of action different from that prescribed by the authority from which they all derive their power, and to which they all owe allegiance. Any other course is not only fatal to unity of action, but strikes at the very root of that National unity, in defence of which the war is waged.

Whatever may be thought of the intrinsic merit of his action, we fear it cannot be doubted that Gen. FREMONT consulted his own judgment and will, far more than the laws of Congress or the orders of the President. If Congress had made no law in regard to it, but had left the whole matter open to the military discretion of the commanding Generals, Gen. FREMONT'S action would wear a different aspect. But this was not the case. Congress did take action upon it. It did make laws to cover the whole question; and those laws are binding upon the entire Executive authority of the country, from the President to the lowest of his subordinates.

The law of Congress on this subject bears date Aug. 6, 1861. Its first section provides that if, during any insurrection too formidable to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, any person, directly or by an agent,

"Shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, *with intent to use or employ the same*, or suffer the same to be used or employed, *in aiding, promoting or abetting such insurrection* or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein:—or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall *knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid*, all *such* property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found."

The section defines, with great accuracy, the property which shall be subject to seizure and confiscation. It is not enough that this property may belong to rebels:—it must be employed directly, with its owner's knowledge and consent, in "aiding, abetting or promoting the insurrection." The second section declares that all such prizes and captures shall be condemned in the Courts of the United States. The third provides for giving one-half the prizes to informers, when the proceedings shall be taken on information. And the fourth section relates to the case of slaves,—and provides as follows:

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State, *shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due*, or by the lawful agent of such person, *to take up arms against the United States*; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, *to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, Navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatever, against the Government and* lawful authority of the United States, *then, and in every such case*, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall *forfeit his claim to such labor*, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim, that the person whose service or labor is claimed, had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

This language is very guarded and precise. It clearly places the enfranchisement of slaves upon precisely the same footing as the first section had provided for the confiscation of property:—the condition requisite in each case is that both—the property and slaves—shall have been employed directly, with the knowledge and consent of the owner, in *aiding the rebellion*. In every such case, they may be confiscated:—in every other case, by clear implication, they cannot. This is the law of the land concerning the forfeiture of rebel property. Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation went further. It declared that—

"*The property, real and personal, of all persons* in the State of Missouri, *who shall take up arms* against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field *is declared to be confiscated to the public use*, and *their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men.*"

This proclamation confiscated an immense amount of property, and enfranchised an immense number of slaves, which the law of Congress leaves untouched. It went far beyond the law of Congress,—it made, in fact, a new law, embracing far more sweeping penalties and covering a multitude of cases which the law of Congress did not reach. It may be said that the ships, owned in whole or in part by Southern men, and lying in our ports, are seized and confiscated:—and that neither the slaves nor any other property of Southern rebels should enjoy a greater immunity. But this seizure of ships is in pursuance of a special law, made to enforce the prohibition of commercial intercourse with States in rebellion, and not to cover any other cases than those to which its terms apply. Besides, we are not now considering the justice or injustice of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation,—but only the question of its conformity to the laws of Congress and the action of the Government under which he holds his commission. And we see no way of escaping the conviction that the General transcended any authority vested in him by the law, or by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief under whom he acts. For nothing is more clear than that President LINCOLN has, from the very beginning of this rebellion, adhered with rigid fidelity to the letter of the law and the Constitution in everything he has done concerning Slavery. In all his speeches, messages and proclamations, he has declared his purpose, in every particular, to respect the rights of the Southern people. We have high authority for saying that he signed the act of Congress, from which we have quoted, with great reluctance, guarded as is its language, from an apprehension of its effect upon loyal men in the Southern States. And we have a further report of his assurance, given to men from Kentucky, since Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation was issued, that he should not swerve in any respect from the policy he had already announced upon that subject. This report the present letter confirms.

As we have already said, the impulse of the people has been to applaud Gen. FREMONT'S action on this subject. Beyond all question it was in harmony with public sentiment throughout the Northern States. It seemed to strike a blow at the very root of the evil,—to wound in his most vital part the hydra of rebellion. If the contest had come to be openly and avowedly one between the Free States and the Slave States, and thus between Freedom and Slavery, this view of the subject would be conclusive. If we had made up our minds to discard as allies Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, and to abandon the hope of regaining Tennessee and Virginia to our standard, we might safely adopt the policy proposed. But we must not forget that these Border Slave States are just now the debatable ground of the great rebellion,—and we cannot, without culpable and unstatesmanlike negligence, throw them out of the account in the measures by which we seek the suppression of this rebellion. True, it is possible that Gen. FREMONT'S plan of action would bring about this result more effectually than that of the Government;—but of this the Government must be the judge.

We trust that the report of Gen. FREMONT'S removal from his command may prove to be unfounded, and that his action may be harmonized with that of the Government. His energy, his courage, his fertility of resources, and his promptitude in action, are too valuable to be lost to the country in its present crisis. But unity of action, upon all questions involving great principles, is absolutely indispensable; and that can only come from a strict adherence to the laws of Congress and the policy which the General Government may mark out.

AN ANTICIPATION OF PEACE.—It promises well for peace that the President, in appointing the Commissioners to represent the interests of American exhibitors at the World's Fair, to be held in London, in September, 1862, has named a good portion of his own Cabinet, together with the heads of other important bureaus in Washington. Among them are Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State; Mr. SMITH, of the Interior; Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Census Bureau; Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute; Mr. ROBERT WALLACH, Mayor of Washington; Mr. EVERETT, and others. We like this; it has the same kind of anticipative confidence as the famous sale in Rome of a plot of ground outside the city walls, which plot was, at the very time of sale, the scene of encampment of the hostile Volsci. It says, a year hence the great rebellion will have been crushed out, and the nation, forced for a while to stop in the bloody House of Mars, will have resumed its normal orbit of creative order. The Secretary of State, relieved from the investigation of nice questions of international law, will unbend to the pacific questions of international industry; representations as to blockades and belligerents will give place to the representation of the fruits of American skill and creative industry that have so long led the world. We dare say that John Bull will be as much amazed at the exhibition of American practical genius which we shall send to his Fair next year, as he will be at the completeness with which we shall annihilate the armed foes of the Republic, whom John will then be very much ashamed of himself for having encouraged with one wink of his foolish cotton-blind eye.

The Probabilities of a Battle.

All eyes are now turned toward the Potomac, in the momentary expectation of a great battle. On Saturday the impression was so general throughout the City, that it had commenced, that our people almost fancied they could hear the roar of the cannon. The conviction is universal that the rebels must immediately accept an alternatives, a forward or retrograde movement. Relatively, they are every day growing weaker. With 5,000,000 people against 20,000,000, with resources vastly inferior, even in ratio to their population, they cannot afford to give time for preparation, which would give such a preponderance to the North as would render their cause hopeless. The capture of Hatteras is a hint not to be disregarded. In one month more it will be safe to make an attack upon Charleston or Savannah, when the numerous gun-boats in process of construction by our Government, will be ready for their mission. Whatever the rebels attempt in Virginia or Maryland, must be done quickly. Success there is absolutely necessary to their cause. The South still religiously believes that Washington is to fall, and that peace is to be conquered on Northern soil. To recall the rebel Army for home defence, or even to confine it within the intrenchments at Manassas, would be a confession of weakness and inferiority as fatal as a great repulse in the field. The South must give a striking example of its power, or its institution of Slavery goes by the board. This is founded on force, and is practically abolished when a great weakness on the part of the ruling classes is discovered. More than all, the South must soon fight, or practically disband. Virginia is nearly exhausted of food. Winter is fast approaching upon an army that, compared with that of the North, is without clothing or transportations, and will soon be without an adequate supply of military stores. Every day strengthens the North, while it either weakens the rebels or leaves them no stronger. When each hour adds to the probabilities of defeat, a skillful General will not be long in bringing matters to a decisive issue.

Where is to be the battle-field? Not in front of the defences of Washington, nor in the peninsula between the Chesapeake and the Potomac. The crossing of this river below that city is impracticable, not to say impossible, in the presence of a powerful fleet. The rebels will never trust themselves with their communications with their base of operations in possession of the enemy. If an advance is contemplated, it must be between Washington and Harper's Ferry. In this direction only can Baltimore, as well as Washington, be threatened; while the portion of Maryland lying in the triangle of which Baltimore is the apex, is the only one which can contribute largely to the rebel Commissariat. The territory indicated, consequently, must be the one selected as the theatre of their operations, provided an advance be determined upon.

Will this be risked? A movement resulting in defeat can hardly be more fatal than their retreat or continued inaction. This necessity must never be lost sight of in discussing the probabilities of a battle. As this may possibly be crowned with victory, the hazard of one, when it is the only hope of success, may be the dictate of a sound policy. It is not improbable that the number, discipline and appointments of the National Army may be greatly underrated by the rank and file of the rebels, who are known to be clamorous to be led forward, and who may force an engagement, even against the better judgment of the commanders.

Taking the stand-point of the rebels, we do not see how they can avoid a forward movement, which, being in the neighborhood of Washington, must be into Maryland. If attempted, what are our means and preparation for resistance. The movement, apparently the most probable, will be in two great columns, one crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and the other at some place between that point and Washington. Could it be successfully made, Gen. BANKS' force might be compelled to seek safety in retreat, for we cannot suppose he can be surprised. But, can the rebels cross the Potomac, between the mouth of the Monocacy and Washington? Every practicable ford between them is defended on the eastern bank by strong batteries, so that the crossing of the river itself would involve a great battle, in which the advantage of position would be all on our side. The preparation for such an attempt would require time enough for Gen. MCCLELLAN to throw any portion of his forces upon the menaced point. The course of the Potomac is lined with cannon, and bristling with bayonets. A surprise, with ordinary watchfulness, is impossible. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces are so disposed, that, in any battle that the enemy may provoke, he could hardly fail to be superior in numbers, in addition to the choice of position. Assuming our soldiers are a match for the rebels in the open field, man for man, we must presume that nothing would be more acceptable to Gen. MCCLELLAN than an attack upon his lines. We know that the period which he estimated as necessary for preparations to receive one has long since passed; and, though, it is not clearly his policy to assume offensive operations, himself, nothing, we are confident, would please him better than for the rebels to assume the initiative.

There are a great many reasons why the rebels should not enter Maryland in force. In such an event, it would be in the power of Gen. MCCLELLAN, by seizing upon Manassas Junction, to command their lines of communication. Such a contingency is hardly to be risked. A forward movement would necessarily be a dilatory one, and with a powerful force on either flank, the most difficult and hazardous of military operations. We cannot reason ourselves into a conviction that it will be made, because we can see no chance of its success. The rebels may reason differently, or their necessities may not allow them to calculate the chances of defeat. They may anticipate much aid from Maryland, which they may fancy can be excited into insurrection. This, we are confident, cannot be expected on a scale to embarrass us, or give much aid to them. It has been a part of their programme, no doubt. The Legislature, to assemble on the 17th inst., was to pass the act of secession, and initiate the rebellion, which the rebel army was to sustain and perfect. This is undoubtedly a correct statement of their plans and policy. But the Government at Washington have assembled this Legislature within the walls of Fort McHenry, instead of the State Capitol, snuffing out in advance the insurrection. This action, as an evidence of our preparation and appreciation of the crisis, must have great influence over the movements of the rebels. Still they may feel that their position forces them to fight. If they do, we are confident we have sketched their probable movements, which we believe must result in a triumph of our arms.

Spain's Opportunity.

We are glad to learn from Washington that the Spanish Minister denies the report that the Captain-General of Cuba had decided to recognize the Confederate flag. We hope the news is true, both for the interests of Spain and the United States.

A batch of papers on foreign affairs, presented to the British Parliament by Her Majesty, have just been issued under authority of the Foreign Office. Among them is an important dispatch, bearing date May 14, from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Spanish Government, relating to the recent annexation of Eastern San Domingo to the Dominions of Spain. In this document Lord RUSSELL sets forth that Spain must herself be the judge of the advantages and inconveniences arising from the annexation; and that, though Her Majesty's Government would have been decidedly dissatisfied if it had been likely to lead to the introduction of Slavery into Dominican Territory, the formal declaration of the Spanish authorities, that under no circumstances will Slavery be introduced there, has removed the main cause which would have led his Government to view the annexation with repugnance. The British Government apprehended also that the annexation might involve Spain in unfriendly discussions, if not in conflict, either with France or with the United States, or with both. But the French Government, it seems, has expressed no positive objection to the arrangement; and, continues Lord RUSSELL, "It appears, also, that there is no probability at present of any positive resistance to the measure, *either by the Northern or Southern Confederation of North America*." "But," his lordship proceeds:

"The Spanish Government should not too confidently rely on the permanent continuance of this indifference or acquiescence on the part of the North Americans; and it is not impossible that when the civil war which is now breaking out shall have been brought to an end, an event which may happen sooner than at present appears likely, both the North and the South might combine to make the occupation of the Dominican Territory by Spain the cause of serious difference between the *North American Governments* and that of Spain."

His Lordship winds up his dispatch by informing the Spanish Government that Great Britain is a power inclined to peace and addicted to commerce; that she looks upon war between any two powers as at variance with her principles and injurious to her interests; that Spain and England have long been faithful allies, and that the alliance has been useful and honorable to both; and that, therefore, the possibility of Spain being engaged in a conflict which "might be in the end *seriously injurious to her rule over her ancient possessions*, would be viewed by Her Majesty's Government with lively apprehension and sincere regret."

This very gentle monition and very significant warning was of course unheeded by the honorable and ambitious ally. The annexation was consummated; and the lately independent Republic of Dominica is now an appendage of the Kingdom of Spain. The quarrel she has since then gotten up with Hayti—and which is even now only half settled, after the acceptance by the latter of the most humiliating terms—was evidently designed for further progress in the same direction—to end, she no doubt fondly hopes, in the repossession of the splendid chain of the Antilles, which one time illustrated Spanish power in the Gulf of Mexico. The present is a good time for Spain to scheme and to spread herself; and it is to be hoped that in her precipitate efforts at territorial aggrandizement, she will not, in the language of Lord RUSSELL, take any step that may endanger her rule over her ancient possessions.

RETURN OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The United States steam gun-boat *Sumter* arrived in this port yesterday morning, from St. Paul de Loando, Africa. She is the avant-courier of the African squadron, the whole of which has been summoned home. Seven other vessels composing the squadron had sailed, or were about to sail, so that the Navy Department will soon have an effective force of eight vessels to add to the blockading force, or to cooperate in offensive operations along the Southern coast. The oath of allegiance will no doubt be immediately administered to the officers and crews of these ships, and their services be put in prompt use.

The returning officers report a couple of years of very active coast cruising after slavers. Indeed, the English have recently been felicitating themselves on the unwonted activity and vigilance of the American squadron. But we have now other pirates to look after, and the British Government may receive recompense for its sympathy with the Slave rebellion by having itself the whole slave coast to guard.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.—The War Department has, with wise forethought, issued a series of regulations for military burials, and the registration of deceased soldiers and their graves, showing date and place of burial, transfers of corpse, and other records, so as to enable friends to find the grave of their dead loved ones. Each grave is to have its number, in the order of interment, distinctly indicated upon a head-sign of cedar, or some other enduring wood, the name of deceased, date of death, and his company or regimental corps initials being engraved thereon. These various records are to be preserved at the Surgeon-General's Office in Washington, and are to be forever open to the inspection of friends of the deceased. There is a deep pathos in the soldier's grave far away from home—tombs in the battle field, overgrown with grasses and flowers! And those left behind will find consolation in the fact that the tenderest humanities are to be observed towards the graves of their loved ones.

Great Britain and Slaves Taken in War.

The action of the Government in regard to slaves taken during the war is confessedly one of the most difficult problems connected with this rebellion. It may not be without interest to refer to some historical precedents which illustrate the ground taken respectively by Great Britain and our own Government on that subject.

The treaty of peace, of 1783, stated that the evacuation by the British Army should be made "without carrying away any negroes or other property belonging to the American inhabitants." Nevertheless, 3,000 slaves were carried off, and it was known that 27,000 perished in the British camps in Virginia alone. Sir GUY CARLETON, in reply to WASHINGTON'S demand, declared that it would be an impossible infamy in a British officer to give up those whom they had invited to their standard. In face of the treaty, the British Government refused compensation, upon the plea that, being taken in war, no matter how, they became, like other plunder, the property of the captors, who had a right to dispose of it as they pleased, and had chosen to set it free; that the slaves, having become free, belonged to nobody, and, consequently, it was no breach of treaty stipulation to carry them away. The Congress of Confederation protested this to the end of its existence, and WASHINGTON made the non-fulfilment of the treaty in this respect a subject of complaint in his first message to Congress. The claim for indemnity was one of controversy, until it was either waived or abandoned at the conclusion of JAY'S treaty, in 1796. The slaves carried off were taken to Nova Scotia, where, becoming an annoyance, they were transferred to Sierra Leone, and were the foundation of the British African colony.

During the last war with England, the British Army induced slaves to run away from their masters by promising them freedom and protection. The first article of the treaty of Ghent, which was negotiated on the part of the United States by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, HENRY CLAY, GALLATIN, RUSSELL and BAYARD, read as follows:

"All places taken, &c., shall be restored without delay, &c., or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property, originally captured in said ports or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property."

British diplomacy construed this article to extend the limitation which applied to public property to private also, and to restore only such slaves as were originally captured within the forts, and which remained therein at the time of the exchange of ratifications. This interpretation would have excluded all the slaves who were induced to run away, and which comprised the large majority, and all that left the forts before the exchange of ratifications. The British Government adhered to the construction given to a similar article in the treaty of 1783, that all slaves taken during the war were lawful prizes of war, and free under British proclamation, and not to be paid for. The United States maintained that slaves were private property, subject to restitution, or claim for compensation if carried away, no matter how they were acquired, and that the limitation only applied to things appurtenant to the forts. After considerable dispute it was agreed to refer the matter to ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia. His decision was as follows:

"That the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification from Great Britain for all private property carried away by the British forces; and, as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restriction was stipulated by the treaty, in quitting the said places and territories."

The British Minister quibbled over this decision, and construed it not to apply to slaves who voluntarily joined the British army to free themselves from bondage, and who came from places never in possession of the British troops. He submitted a note to this effect to Count NESSELRODE, to be laid before the Emperor. His Majesty replied as follows:

"The Emperor having, by the mutual consent of the two Plenipotentiaries, given an opinion, founded solely upon the sense which results from the text of the article in dispute, does not think himself called upon to decide here any question relative to what the laws of war permit or forbid to the belligerents; but, always faithful to the grammatical interpretation of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, His Imperial Majesty declares, a second time, that it appears to him according to this interpretation, that, in quitting the places and territories of which the Treaty of Ghent stipulates the restitution to the United States, His Britannic Majesty's forces had no right to carry away from the same places and territories, absolutely, any slave, by whatever means he had fallen or come into their power."

Notwithstanding this emphatic decision the diplomatic talent of Great Britain consumed five years in quibbling before the matter was finally settled, as it was under the Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by the British Government paying the sum of $1,204,960 as indemnity for the slaves carried off.

It was not the value of the slaves that induced Great Britain to quibble for so many years, but it was the loss of an advantage in case of another war with the United States. It was establishing a precedent that would prevent her operating among the slaves in the Southern States.

SECESSIONISTS BY NATURE.—Take notice that wherever you find a snob or flunky—male or female—you find a Secessionist. There seems to be a sort of elective affinity that draws the species towards the thing. One encounters at times specimens of the kind in society—brainless creatures, who, unable to feel what there is noble and dignified in sharing the identity of a great nation, drivel out their feeble and idiotic sneers, and think it a fine aristocratic thing to be a Secessionist. These miserable toadies are infinitely more offensive than out-and-out traitors. It sometimes becomes a duty to squelch an insect of this kind: do it, though the operation disgusts you.

MR. DICKINSON IN CONNECTICUT.—We give place in this issue to the very able and patriotic speech of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, delivered to the Union meeting at Bridgeport on Saturday. The topics are not entirely new; but MR. DICKINSON handles them with a freshness and vigor which are new, not only with him, but with the public; and does much to strengthen and reanimate the popular patriotism, which is never worse for such eloquent stimulus.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

The London Times on the Shipment of Troops to Canada.

Hopes of Obtaining a Part of the Cotton Crop.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

No Change in Cotton—Breadstuffs Better—Provisions Quiet.

CONSOLS 92 3-4@92 7-8.

AMERICAN SECURITIES STEADY.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 12½ o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following five days' later intelligence from Europe obtained:

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The *Kangaroo* has two hundred passengers, and reports that she passed the steamship *Persia* on the 6th inst., bound to Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is unimportant.

It was reported that spies, in the employ of the Government at Washington, were on board of all the transatlantic steamers.

The announcement is made that three more regiments are ordered to Canada. They start about the middle of September, and will leave in the *Great Eastern*, which goes to New-York, as advertised.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says that the Government may have private reasons for the movement, but that there are none apparent. If it is purely a defensive movement and a mere declaration of identity between England and Canada, it hopes that Canada will not take it for more than it means, but hold herself ready, if it should be needful, to protect herself. It is regarded as a wise guarantee against all complications and calculated to strengthen her interior.

The *Times*, in another editorial, says that the great question with capitalists is this: "How will the Americans endure the burdens of taxation to which they are as yet strangers?" It also argues that the temptation of high prices is almost sure to set some part of the cotton crop free, especially as the crop of Texas is not far from the ports of Mexico.

Another terrible railroad accident had occurred on one of the suburban roads near London, by which thirteen persons were killed, and about fifty wounded.

FRANCE.

The following French diplomatic changes have been announced: The Duc de Grammont is changed from Rome to Vienna; the Marquis Delvetie, from Constantinople to Rome, and the Marquis Mourtier goes to Constantinople.

A new pamphlet, on the question of "Rome," had appeared, and was attracting considerable attention. It was regarded as a daring imposition on the recent manifesto of the Emperor.

The Paris Bourse had advanced, but closed dull at 69f. 20c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The resignation of Minghetie, Minister of the Interior, had been accepted.

Baron Ricasoli had been nominated to the vacancy with the charge *ad interim* of Foreign Affairs.

Victor Emanuel had informally received M. Benedetti, the new French Minister.

Additional successes were reported over the Neapolitan brigands.

It was also reported that some collisions had occurred between the Piedmontese troops and the Papal *gen d'armes*.

AUSTRIA.

The draft of an address to the Emperor had been adopted in the Lower House of Reichsrath. The Polish members refrained from voting.

HUNGARY.

In Hungary the situation of affairs continued without change.

SPAIN.

President Jheffard, of Hayti, had paid the indemnity demanded by Spain.

PRUSSIA.

Another amnesty was to be granted by the King of Prussia to political offenders.

TURKEY.

Omar Pacha was about to commence operations against the Montenegrin insurgents.

Commercial Intelligence per Kangaroo.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days, (Monday and Tuesday,) added up 27,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 13,000 bales. The demand for the fine and middling qualities fair, and they brought full previous rates. The market opened buoyant and closed quiet, but firm, at unchanged prices.

The advices from Manchester in regard to both goods and yarns are, that the market was quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs—Were firmer. Flour had advanced 6d.@9d. Wheat active, with an improvement, mostly on the lower qualities. Sales at 9s. 4d.@10s. 9d. for Red Winter Western; 11s.@11s. 6d. for Red Southern; 11s. 6d. for White Western, and 12s. 6d.@13s. for White Southern. Corn firm, and all qualities slightly dearer. Sales at 29s. 6d.@30s. for Mixed, and 31s.@34s. for White.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef dull. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon still declining. Lard steady at 46s.@49s. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Tallow quiet, at 45s.@46s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rosin, 9s. 3d.@10s. Spirits Turpentine, buoyant; all qualities advanced to a considerable extent; sales at 65s.@67s. 6d. Rice firmer. Sugar quiet but steady. Ashes advanced considerably; Pots, 29s.; Pearls, 34s. Coffee firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs steady, and all kinds slightly higher. Sugar steady. Coffee buoyant. Tea active. Rice firm. Tallow quiet but steady. Spirits Turpentine advanced considerably; sales at 67s.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Consols closed at 92¾@93. Illinois Central shares, 30@38¼ discount; Erie shares, 22½@23.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The sales of Cotton for the two days (Wednesday and Thursday) foot up 18,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed firm at unchanged prices.

Breadstuffs firm.

Provisions dull.

London, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Consols closed at 92¾@92¾.

American Securities steady. Illinois Central shares 30¼ discount.

Money for Georgia—An Explanation from Messrs. Brigham and Parsons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice in your issue of Saturday, an article connecting our firm with an attempt on the part of the American Express Company to send gold to Louisville. The facts are simply these: The Collector of the American Express Company presented eight checks on us, amounting to $7,169 67, which we paid with a check on our Bank, to their order, supposing that it would cancel that amount due to our merchants hereabouts. It appears, however, that the Express Company attempted to send that sum in gold to Louisville, and being detected in the movement, the statement has appeared as above, that it *was placed in their charge* by Bingham & Parsons, of Beaver-street. If *we* are the parties referred to, we have only to say the statement is entirely false; that we had no intimation, direct or indirect, of their intention to make this application of our check, and are no way implicated in their action.

Respectfully, &c.,

BRIGHAM & PARSONS, No. 18 Exchange-place.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Disloyal Officers of the Government—Cases in Point—Why we Fail—A Timely Arrest—Give us More of the Same Sort.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1861.

There can be no more fatal mistake than to intrust the defence of the country or the administration of affairs, even in subordinate positions, to men who regard the present war for the suppression of rebellion as unjust or unnecessary. But this is precisely the mistake which has been committed in many cases, and which is persisted in, in spite of the information furnished by the Potter Investigating Committee and by the Press. To doubt or deny the justice of the war is to admit the right of the late Democratic Party to rule the country in perpetuity, and to rebel when defeated. No one is called upon to adopt Republican principles, and the maintenance of the justice and necessity of the war implies nothing of the kind, but it simply assumes that whatever party gains power by a constitutional and fair election, has the right to administer the Government during the ensuing four years—nothing more. Whoever denies this proposition is disloyal, and cannot be safely trusted. Yet there are men in the civil and military service who have been proven by abundant testimony to entertain such views, but who have been reappointed, after a temporary removal, or actually promoted, or put in more important positions, since the facts of their disloyalty have been brought to the knowledge of those in authority.

I will give a few cases in point. A clerk residing in Virginia resigned in the Spring, and his son was appointed in his place. Potter's report was made to the authorities, and the son was confounded with the father by the omission of *Jr.* in giving the name, and the latter, instead of being dismissed, was *promoted*. No doubt this was owing to the activity and zeal of his friends in the Bureau, who managed the affair in such a way as to hoodwink the Secretary.

An employe, in an humble capacity, near the person of the President, was reported as a Secessionist of active sympathies; but, this charge so far from causing his arrest or dismissal, didn't prevent his being appointed to a lieutenancy in the regular Army.

Another person, a clerk who was dismissed for his disloyalty, has received a similar military honor.

Three or four men were removed from the Patent Office on the charge of disloyalty, preferred by Potter's Committee, on the positive testimony of numerous witnesses to the declarations of hostility to the war and sympathy for the rebels. But they immediately went to work and produced letters from scores of Army officers and Republicans, who declare that they never heard them say anything of the kind, and who were connected with the parties perhaps by marriage or otherwise, and immediately they were restored to their lucrative places, with less danger of removal than if their disloyalty had not been proven.

None of the Army officers who were proven before the Committee to be disloyal have been removed; and the twelve disloyal men employed in the Arsenal in filling bombs with sand and sawdust, and in putting wooden plugs into the muskets where the cartridges should go, reported to Gen. Scott two months ago by the Potter Committee, still hold their places. It is stated by the Secretary of the Interior that 157 muskets had been found in this condition by the soldiers to whom they were issued. The case of these twelve men was brought to the attention of the authorities weeks ago—to that of Gen. Scott, Gen. Mansfield, the President, the Secretary of War, and to Col. Ramsay, the commandant of the Arsenal, but nothing has been done. The military men refuse to act, unless Mr. Potter will appear before Justice Donn, with his legal proofs. The President refers the matter to the Secretary of War, and the latter declares that he has no authority in the premises. So the business of plugging muskets and sanding and sawdusting bombs, continues to flourish, unless a pledge has been exacted from the secession employes to discontinue the nanghty practices. Mr. Potter begins to entertain the idea of making the portion of his report relating to the arsenal to Jeff. Davis, who alone seems empowered to direct its affairs.

Your readers have been informed of the arrest of Capt. Dove, of the *Pocahontas*, who has shown his secession friends that he knows "how not to do it," as well as another. The proof against him is overwhelming. He has not only done nothing in the way of destroying rebel vessels, or making prizes of them, but his own officers prove that he has acted as their ally, in giving signals to enable them to pass safely across the river. He has made the *Pocahontas*, which might have rendered such important service in cutting off communications between the rebels of Virginia and their Baltimore friends, a cover for the illicit traffic. Such is the proof before Mr. Potter's Committee, which he has reported to the authorities; but the *Star* is confident that he will be restored to his position.

Is it surprising, under such circumstances, that things go wrong,—that well-planned attacks upon the enemy are revealed to him,—that in his camp are found the plans of our intrenchments, prepared in confidence in the Topographical Bureau, and that in general the enemy knows as much of our affairs as we do? What else can we expect, when we trust the spies and sympathizers of rebellion in the most confidential positions? If their leaders—Floyd, Cobb and Thompson—while under the solemn obligations of official oaths betrayed us, can we expect a higher sense of honor from their subordinates?

There is not a man in office who regards the war as unjust, but will join the enemy at the first convenient opportunity. Observer.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Intrigues of the European Diplomacy—The Right of Taxation—Sensible Course of Mr. Corwin—Better Prospects of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City of Mexico, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

The principal event of the month here has been a so-called attempt on the life of the French Minister, and the insult of a *charivari*, which affairs are rumored to have elicited a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, and a joint note on the subject to the Mexican Government. The other Ministers could not well do less than believe the positive statements in the matter of the Representative of a great and respectable country like France, and it is to be presumed that it was on these representions that they acted; but it is now proved that the whole thing was without foundation, and was only an ingenious tissue of misrepresentations on the part of the French Minister, evidently designed to get up a difficulty between the Diplomatic Corps and the Mexican Government. The result, however, has not been such as he anticipated. The course of the French Minister, I learn, was participated in by the English Envoy, and it is now beyond a doubt that the aims of both are to seize every possible opportunity to increase the grounds of rupture with Mexico, and pave the way for European intervention. These gentlemen are undoubtedly also doing all in their power (and have, it is currently reported, pretty well succeeded, so far as the Prussian Minister is concerned) to create difficulties between other members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Government. To this end a recent tax of one per cent.—heavy, it is true, but necessary—levied upon capitals of all kinds above $2,000, has been called upon by them, and they are all advising their citizens not to pay it. I cannot believe that the American Minister here will join them in this course. It is unquestionably one of the inherent rights of *any* Government to levy such taxes as its situation may render necessary; and it would certainly be unwise in Mr. Corwin to join them in denying a principle so evidently just and so universal in its application. Your own Government may have to adopt a similar financial policy before the secession rebellion is suppressed; and what you permit in your own Government you cannot deny to other nations. But these diplomatic gentlemen want to see this Government overthrown and another established which they can use for their own purposes. The United States are now in high favor in Mexico; and its just and conciliatory course has given it great influence with this Government. This, of course, does not tally with the schemes of these gentlemen, and hence their anxiety for the overthrow of the powers that be. I believe it is their design seriously to bring about a European intervention. All their late acts here are making this plainly apparent. Formerly, they perpetually urged the American Government to intervene, because they knew it would *not let them*, but since their secession difficulties they consider the power of the United States to prevent the carrying out of their plans as forever gone.

With reference to internal affairs the position of the Constitutional Government and President Juarez has wonderfully improved during the last month. The reactionary forces have experienced an almost complete dispersion, and more important than that, the various intrigues within the Liberal party for the elevation of this or that man to power have all fallen to the ground and exploded, and the Constitutional President is today firmer in his position than ever before.

The pecuniary difficulties still continue, but there is a prospect that commerce will soon revive, and afford a larger revenue. The Government has just concluded a contract for the establishment of two lines of mail steamers on the Pacific coast, which will greatly revive commerce in that direction, and arrangements are in progress for a complete system of steam communication on both coasts. The lines contracted for on the Pacific side are—one once a month from San Francisco to Mazatlan, and another on the coast twice a month from Acapulco to Guaymas, touching at Manzanilla, San Blas, Mazatlan and La Paz. These are to be put in operation immediately, and the entire system of communication on both coasts will probably be in operation by the close of the present year; it certainly will, unless the United States Congress refuses to grant even as small a subsidy as Mexico is willing to pay. At present our only communication with the United States, which is *viâ* Havana, is the most irregular and wretched that can be conceived. Even at so important a period we are without dates later than the 12th of July. Congress meets on the 30th.

Amusements.

The Academy of Music will open for the season to-night, but not with opera. For the moment the musical prospect is somewhat clouded. There is a vague rumor, to be sure, that there will be a Winter season of opera, but in the absence of singers, both male and female, we can hardly hope that it is of any significance. In the meantime, the powers to be have secured the services of Mr. Hermann, and to-night the renowned prestidigitateur makes his *début* before a New-York audience. Mr. Hermann will be found unlike any other conjurer in a great many respects. His talent is superior to anything we have ever witnessed here, and his manner is very different to the vulgar pretentiouness and stupid volubility of most wizards. Not the least remarkable thing about his entertainment is that all the tricks are performed without apparatus, and as far as practicable, in the midst of the audience. The regular orchestra of the Academy has been engaged to supply the audience with a due proportion of music, and Mr. Theodore Thomas will once more assume the *baton* as conductor.

Mrs. John Wood, at the Winter Garden, has enjoyed a week of uninterrupted prosperity. The houses have been completely crowded, and the performances received with increasing favor. Some new songs will be added to the lady's part to-night, songs in which the natural gaiety of this vivacious *comedienne* will have a chance of making itself apparent.

Pleasantly as Mrs. Wood sings, it has been objected, and justly, we think, that in "Cinderella" her vocal efforts are of too serious a character: hence the determination of the management to introduce others of a more jovial style. The scenic effects of the piece are very fine, especially in the last act, where there is a good distribution of color, as well as much brilliancy of light. It seems at present as though "Cinderella" would "run" through the whole of Mrs. Wood's short engagement.

Miss Laura Keene will probably open her elegant establishment on Wednesday next. The piece, as we have before announced, is a burletta, called the "Seven Sons," and new. For many months past, the artists of the establishment have been busily engaged on the scenery, and rumor says that some of the effects will be of a character never before attempted in this country. It is certain that Miss Keene will blend good taste and elegance with her splendors.

The precise day for the opening of Mr. Wallack's new theatre has not yet been made public. It was to have been Thursday of the present week, but we suspect there will be three days' grace on this date. With so much at stake, it is not to be expected that Mr. Wallack will be unwisely precipitate.

Concerning the future of Niblo's Theatre, even rumor is silent. The proprietor, it seems, is inflexible on the subject of rent, and refuses obstinately to let the house to irresponsible persons.

Nixon's Circus at Palace Garden is doing well. There are two Zoyaras in the field, but which is the sister and which the brother, it would puzzle the critic to decide. Both are excellent riders, however, and are the leading attractions. A little girl named Gemma is also an admirable artist, and exhibits remarkable daring.

The manifold attractions of Barnum's Museum continue to attract crowds to that establishmen There are dramatic performances in the afternoo and evening—"Luke the Laborer" being the play fo the present week.

The two living whales now on exhibition a Jones' Woods will more than repay a visit to the curious in such matters. They seem to bear their captivity with philosophical resignation.

About this time, as the Almanacs say, expect to hear of the departure of Signor Brignoli for Europe. Some people are afflicted with the Western fever, or the California fever, and nothing for a time will prevent their raging about prairies and placers. Mme. Grisi, it is well known, has been troubled with an intermittent Farewell fever for a great number of years. She has been going to leave the stage from time immemorial, but after passing through all the most aggravated symptoms of a public Farewell, generally recovers in time for the next season. It is much the same with Signor Brignoli, who, at this season of the year, invariably imagines that he is falling into a rapid Paris engagement, and must inevitably go off by the next steamer. So the usual paragraph finds its way into the papers, and Fifth-avenue is reduced to sackcloth and ashes, for an hour at least. Then comes the managerial balm in the form of a contract. The handsome tenor reappears, and we hear nothing of Paris for twelve happy months. It may be, that having given way to unavailing and entirely superfluous grief for many years on this same topic, we are somewhat callous, perhaps brutal, now. It seems to us indeed that if Signor Brignoli were to go to Paris or any other remote place, it would not be improper, and the opportunity would scarcely be one for the tearing of hair and gnashing of teeth. Most assuredly he will take with him our best wishes for his immediate and permanent success in the gay metropolis. He has sung here in a great many operas, and is understood to have exerted himself on several occasions. For a tenor he has enjoyed excellent health, seldom calling on the Doctor for a certificate, and in consequence seldom disappointing the public. His voice is still beautiful and susceptible of improvement. Here, where he is blindly accepted by his admirers as the best of tenors and by his enemies as the worst, it is scarcely probable that he will win the full meed of success to which he is entitled. In Paris, on the other hand, where he will have to measure himself with the greatest celebrities of the musical world, he will experience a constant stimulus to improvement, and we doubt not when he returns will be a much better artist than when he left. Rumor has not dispersed its mists over emotion at his probable departure. It is said that Signor Bassetti will make a concertising tour of the provinces before his trip to the other side of the Atlantic. There is a silver lining to every gloomy cloud.

Miss Isabella Hinckley has arrived in town, and accepted an engagement for a Western concert tour, before leaving for Havana, where she is engaged as prima donna for the coming opera season.

Mr. Sothern sailed for England in the *Asia*, on Wednesday last. The object of his visit is not to perform, but to get a play written. Mr. Tom Taylor, it seems, does not like Mr. Sothern's version of "Our American Cousin," and Mr. Sothern is equally dissatisfied with Mr. Tom Taylor's. As both gentlemen are unwilling to compromise the matter, Mr. Sothern has determined to get an American Cousin written in the place which he thinks best—namely, his own; and during the coming Spring will play it to the Britishers. It is more than probable that Mr. Sothern will return to this country before entering on his transatlantic engagement, and in that case we may expect that the merits of the new piece will be tested before an American audience.

We have received the following patriotic pieces of music from Mr. Horace Waters, and in referring to them may mention the fact that this enterprising publisher has removed his *locale* from No. 333 Broadway to a spacious establishment at No. 481 Broadway. In doing this he has been compelled in a measure by the up-town urgency of the times, but more by a large increase of business and a consequent necessity for space. Mr. Waters is still the down-town publisher, and the most approachable to our friends in Jersey City, Brooklyn and the suburbs generally. The pieces latest from his prolific presses are:

"Where Liberty Dwells, there is my Country." Song, by Rev. G. J. Plumley.

"To Arms! To Arms! Song, by William F. Otten, LL. D.

"Drummer Boy of the National Greys." Song, by Augustus Cull.

"Madmen, Spare that Flag." By the same composer.

"Three Cheers for our Banner." National Song and Chorus. By the same composer.

"British Volunteer Grand March." By the same composer.

"Star-Spangled Banner." With brilliant variations for piano. By the same composer.

"The Prayer Granted." Morceau brilliant for the piano. By Thecla Badarzewska.

"The Cornet Schottisch." By Thomas Baker.

"Away with Melancholy." With brilliant variations for piano. By Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst.

"Why Have My Loved Ones Gone." Ballad, by Stephen C. Foster.

"The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61." A humorous Ballad, written and composed by Louis Sells.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Disgraceful.—For several days past Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, has been the scene of riot that is perfectly disgraceful to the Police authorities of the Twentieth Precinct and a most serious annoyance to the residents of the neighborhood. Gangs of boys, of ages ranging from 10 to 16 years, congregate nearly every afternoon and indulge in pitched battles, seemingly without any interference by the Police. On Sunday, just as the numerous churches in the vicinity were dismissing their worshipers, the usual exhibition took place. Stones, bricks, and any other missile obtainable by the young ruffians, flew as fast and furious as bullets at Bull Run, and not until one of the parties had driven the other from the field did a solitary policeman make his appearance. Seeing that the Station of the Precinct is within sight and hearing of the battle-ground, it is thought it would be well that the nuisance be abated.

Suspicion of Infanticide.—Hugh Smith and his wife Mary, living at No. 555 First-avenue, while intoxicated on Saturday afternoon, engaged in a fight. After beating his wife, Smith left the house, and subsequently Mrs. Smith went to bed with her two children, the eldest of whom was two years and the other six months old. She fell asleep, and on awaking some hours afterwards her babe was found to be dead. On hearing of the matter, Smith caused the arrest of his wife on suspicion of having caused the death of the infant. The accused was detained to await the result of an investigation which is to be made by Coroner Schirmer. It is quite probable, however, that the prisoner unintentionally laid upon the child, and thus caused its death by suffocation.

"Little Wanderers."—Saturday morning a company of little girls and boys—each of whom had lost one or both parents—left for homes in Michigan and Illinois, under the care of Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent of the "Howard Mission." There perhaps never left this City a neater and happier company of orphans than this, and certainly no pastor was ever happier in charge of his flock than Mr. Van Meter. His family numbers over 200, and is daily increasing, yet such is the deep interest in this "Home for Little Wanderers" that all its wants are liberally and promptly supplied.

Casualties.—Isaiah B. Heaner, a drummer boy, attached to the Yates Rifles, fell from the third story window of house No. 429 Broadway to the sidewalk, and was seriously injured. Officers Warren and Gilmour, of the Broadway Squad, conveyed him to the New-York Hospital. Scaffolding erected beside. A new building in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, gave away on Saturday afternoon, a number of men then standing upon it were thrown to the ground. All of them were more or less injured, but one, named James Brady, was dangerously hurt. The Nineteenth Ward Police conveyed Brady to Bellevue Hospital.

Highway Robbery in the Bowery.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning John Fallon, of Prince-street, was assaulted and knocked down in the Bowery by two men, who robbed him of his gold watch and chain. Roundsman Wood, of the Tenth Ward Police, who was near, arrested the alleged highwaymen, who gave their names as James Roberts and Charles Jefferson. They were subsequently arraigned before Justice Brennan, and the evidence being conclusive against Roberts, he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Jefferson was discharged for want of evidence.

Fatal Accident to a Volunteer.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of John Kominski, aged 40 years, who died from the effects of injuries received on Thursday last. Deceased being partially intoxicated, at Pier No. 18 North River, was caught between a post and a cart, knocked down and so severely injured that death resulted on Saturday. The cartman was not at all to blame in the matter. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased is supposed to have belonged to Company B, of Col. Larson's Horse Artillery.

Another Temperance Lecturer.—Simeon Price, a medical man, living at No. 36 Goerck-street, took a position in the Park yesterday morning, and commenced talking temperance to a few persons who had collected about him. He was waited upon by Officer Farrell, of the Second Ward, and requested to cease his talk, but not complying, was escorted before Justice Kelly, at the Tombs. In explanation he said he was only reading an extract from an old almanac, showing the impurity of all spirituous liquors, and the magistrate discharged him. He is said to be a partner of Edward Falconer, the street preacher.

Descent on a Disorderly House.—At a late hour on Saturday night, by order of Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward Police, Sergeants Thorn and Mead, with a platoon of men, made a descent on the house of Jacob Worth, No. 245 Stanton-street, which is alleged to have been long a resort of thieves, prostitutes and other bad characters. They arrested six girls from 14 to 19 years of age, of the most degraded character, and twenty-six men. Most of them were reprimanded and discharged by Justice Brennan. Worth and his wife were also apprehended, but discharged by the Magistrate.

Interesting to Tourists—A Cheap and Pleasant Excursion.—In our advertising columns will be found the particulars of a grand international excursion, or pleasure trip, got up under the auspices of Mr. Josiah Perham, and comprising the tour of the Eastern and Middle States and the Canadas. The present is the most delightful season of the year for travel, and the various routes comprised in this excursion are well adapted to suit the different tastes of tourists, while the extremely low price at which tickets are offered for the trip, places it within the scope of the most contracted purse.

Brutality.—Christian Schlermacher, a German butcher, having engaged in a quarrel with Charles Hess, of No. 23 First-avenue, seized his nose between his teeth and nearly severed a portion of it from his face, thereby perhaps disfiguring him for life. Schlermacher was arrested by Officer Ackerman, of the Tenth Ward, and held for a hearing. A surgeon was called to attend Hess.

Alleged Theft of Wagon and Harness.—Wm. Smith, a native of England, and an engraver by trade, was arrested by Officer Greer, of the Yorkville Police Court, charged with the theft of a wagon and harness, valued at $350. The property was not recovered. Smith was taken before Justice Van Vorhies and held to answer.

Starting Affray Between Newsboys.—James Wenlock and John Murphy, newsboys, 14 and 16 years of age, got into an altercation in one of the Third-avenue cars about 50 cents, yesterday morning, when Murphy drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Wenlock in the wrist and thigh, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. Murphy was arrested by Officer Marshay, of the Twenty-third Precinct, but was subsequently discharged by Alderman Farley in consequence of mitigating circumstances. Wenlock lives in Morrisiana, and Murphy in Harlem.

A Citizen of New-Orleans sent to Fort Lafayette.—Deputy Marshal A. G. Stevens, of Buffalo, arrived in this City, yesterday afternoon, having in custody Benjamin F. Langley, arrested by him in Buffalo, on Friday evening, by order of Secretary Seward. The prisoner was immediately transferred to Fort Lafayette. Mr. Langley is a resident of New-Orleans, which place he left on the 12th of August, and was on his return thither when arrested. The ground of his arrest has not transpired.

Fire in West Fortieth-street.—A fire occurred about noon yesterday, in the mat factory of J. Kanze, rear of No. 250 West Fortieth-street, resulting in the destruction of the building and its contents. One horse was also burned to death. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, upon which was no insurance. The origin of the fire was not made known.

Military Surgery.—Prof. Carnochan will commence his course on "Amputations," in relation to military surgery, at 12 o'clock to-day, in the New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-street, east of Fourth-avenue.

The Obsequies of T. B. McManus.

Another meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to receive the remains of Terence Bellew McManus, and to superintend their transportation to the soil where the great-hearted exile was born, and for whose freedom he fought, was held last evening at the Astor House. Committees were appointed to wait on the police authorities, in order to secure the procession against the inroads of the populace, and to make arrangements with Archbishop Hughes for the temporary disposal of his remains, prior to their removal on board some Irish-bound ship. A solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Cathedral in Mott-street, to which the body will be conveyed from the Stevens House, under a suitable escort. Much indignation was expressed at the action of the agent to whom was consigned the vessel on board of which the dust of poor McManus was carried to this City. One distinguished gentleman, a compatriot of the deceased, emphatically declared that if the indignity offered to McManus' remains were the deliberate act of this Government, his sword should never again be drawn in its behalf. It was determined that the procession from the Stevens House to the Cathedral should be on foot, and that persons unwilling or unable to walk should be at liberty to use carriages from the Cathedral to Calvary Cemetery. A special Committee was also appointed to ask an explanation from the agent of the steamship. When the meeting had adjourned the Committee, in procession, paid a formal visit to the Stevens House, in order to take a last look of their old friend and fellow-countryman.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Knife.—A man named James F. Conway, while intoxicated yesterday, went on board of one of the South Ferry boats, in the slip at the foot of Atlantic-street, and, without any provocation whatever, made an attack with a knife upon the engineer, Mr. Thomas Beard, whom he stabbed three times before the knife was taken from him. The wounds inflicted are not considered dangerous. Conway was arrested and committed to answer.

Fell out of a Window.—Mrs. Richardson, residing at No. 37 Stanton-street, yesterday afternoon fell from an upper window of her residence to the sidewalk below, and it is supposed was fatally injured.

From Jamaica.

From papers by the steamer *Cleator* we learn that the U. S. steamers *Richmond* and *Powhatan* sailed from Kingston Aug. 25, for St. Thomas.

Arrived at Kingston Aug. 23, bark *Calcutta*, Bell, Navy Bay; brig *C. W. Lits*, Philadelphia. 24th, *R. H. Knight*, Harrison, Boston. Sept. 4, brig *C. A. White* White, Black River.

Resulted Fatally.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Sept. 15.

Hannah and Zela Gale, Misses Phillips, and McBride and Forden, who were burned at Wheatley's Continental Theatre last night, all died during the day, and three more will probably die. Miss Annie Nichols, who leaped from the flies, is unharmed. Abbie Carr, reported to have died, is likely to recover.

Great Fire in Murray-street.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gents—We have just recovered from the ruins of our store, No. 45 Murray-st., which was destroyed by fire last night, our Safe, (which was one of your Herring's Patent Champion,) and we are highly pleased to state that the contents are in a perfect state of preservation, not a *word in all our valuable books and papers* but what *is as perfect* as before the fire.

Not a vestige of our stock remains, except the safe and its contents. The fire was extremely hot, and the safe was in the ruins eighteen hours, and has proved itself all you represented it to be—*fire-proof*.

Yours, E. S. WHEELER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring and Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Important Victory.—The State Fair just closed at Chicago, after the most thorough test, and upon the report of a most able Committee, from all parts of the State of Illinois, has awarded to the GROVER & BAKER Machine the first premium over all other Sewing Machines. All the leading machines were engaged.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming. No. 1 Barclay st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Instruments for Physical Deformities, &c. Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheap-est article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Dunsmore—Gibb.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 14, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, G. W. Odell, by Rev. F. S. De Hass, Daniel Dunsmore, U. S. N., to Agnes E. Gibb, of this City.

Negus—Reynolds.—In Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 12, at the North Church, by Rev. James Drummond, Samuel G. Negus, of Jersey City, to Jennie A., daughter of H. S. Reynolds.

DIED.

Bishop.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 14, Capt. John J. Bishop, aged 48 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 17 East 12th-st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Dover, N. H., for interment.

Peck.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 14, Edwin Peck, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 149 West 34th-st.

Nichols.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 15, Mrs. Elisabeth, relict of the late Isaac Nichols, Esq., in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the house of her son-in-law, Joseph L. Brown, No. 319 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

Stavens.—In Petersburgh, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 15, Mrs. Hannah Maria Stevens, wife of Henry W. Stevens, and daughter of Charles Hoppe, of Williamsburgh.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Sherman.—In Milton, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 13, at his residence, James Sherman, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Devereux.—In Utica, on Monday, Sept. 9, John C. Devereux, Esq., of this City, aged 44 years.

Walling.—At Para, Brazil, on Monday, Aug. 19, of yellow fever, Theodore P., eldest son of John D. and Jane P. Walling, aged 27 years, 10 months and 19 days.

NOTICE.

Post-Office, New-York, Sept. 16, 1861.

The new style of Government POSTAGE STAMPS is now ready, and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of

SIX DAYS

from the date of this notice, after which stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office. WM. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI SEMI-MONTHLY LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 66.—Sept. 14, 1861.
56, 19, 67, 42, 22, 32, 21, 38, 10, 55, 4.

Kentucky, Class 66.—Sept. 14, 1861.
23, 62, 19, 16, 49, 27, 5, 45, 67, 12, 75, 35, 3, 62.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me, since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOO

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 35 West 26th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS AND MISS SUTHERIE'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, or at No. 54 West 11th-st.

NO. 36 EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET, The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 11 West 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school during the past year: Rev. Dr. Hasbrouck; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. Shelton; Hon. W. Kent; Gen. Irving; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Robert Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with glowing commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

C. F. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 22A AND 22A MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(FORMERLY OF NO. 23 WEST 16TH-ST.)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 22A MADISON-AV.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Institution for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class; tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.—Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted lately by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES ROWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND boarding school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened; new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age; classics, mathematics, French, Spanish and German taught without extra charge. Junior department under Mme. Lespinasse's care.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 26th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school,

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S SCHOOL—No. 1 West 26th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. Massett has charge of a preparatory department. Circulars at Lockwood's.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 16 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS WRIGHT, NO. 47 EAST 23D-ST., will reopen her Day School for a limited number of young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. F. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 5 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO the University will take place on TUESDAY next, 17th inst., in the Chancellors' room, at 9 A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLTON STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 26th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, two French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 39 West 26th-st.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 30, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. SCROWEN, Esq., No. 689 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS P. D. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
Terms—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.
While the depression of business consequent upon the war continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its nineteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861. There is no surrender to Jefferson Davis in the Mount Washington Institute. On the contrary, the Principals have beautified their establishment during the vacation, and made extended provision for the education of their pupils.
Now let the good men of New-York sustain each other in all our social framework, and let their favored sons avail themselves of the best advantages to prepare for the mighty spring of progress which will engage the rational industries when the Union is pacified, and when high qualification will meet with high reward.
As a thoroughly organized Private High School, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the City, having Junior, Middle and Senior Departments, two hundred pupils (from seven years old and upwards) and twelve professors, the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for business or college, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the large, well-ventilated, light, and admirably contrived rooms, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Commercial Studies, Drawing, and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article either in idleness at home or on worthless instruction among promiscuous masters.
Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, and all charged only from the time of entering.
References of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons:

REVERENDS.	G. W. Brainerd,	Nelson Sherwood,
J. D. Gillette, D.D.,	John Castree,	D. L. Starr,
Jas. Porter, D. D.,	Mathias Clark,	Napoleon Stetson,
R. S. Foster, D. D.,	J. T. Conover,	John M. Tilford,
John Miley, D. D.,	Miles S. Shattuck,	J. H. Titus,
Chas. Fletcher,	Wm. K. Cornwell,	Samuel Tribit,
Chas. E. Lindley,	Christoph'r Gwyer,	N. C. Trowbridge,
Jas. W. R. Sloane.	John N. Genin,	George W. Tuttle.
HONORABLES.	James Hardley,	John Waters,
F. A. Conkling,	G. Hessenberg,	Helmus M. Wells,
Gideon J. Tucker,	John B. Hillyer,	Chas. A. Whitney,
J. Cholwell,	B. B. Howell,	J. C. Withington,
John Livingston,	E. O. Jenkins,	Samuel Woodward,
Wm. M. Vermilye.	George Jones,	J. T. Wilson,
PHYSICIANS.	Jeremiah Lambert,	Thomas Wilson,
George Gourlay,	Edw. O. Lamson,	F. H. N. Whiting,
S. T. Hubbard,	John W. Lewis,	John Degraw,
Edwd. Vanderpool.	Mortimer Lent,	Chas. Ferrere,
LAWYERS.	Henry A. Morgan,	Jonath. O. Fowler,
Danl. A. Baldwin,	M. Nathan,	M. C. Gasper.
Edw. E. Dunbar,	James H. Noe,	Jas. H. Elmore,
B. F. Dunning.	C. L. Norton,	Clans. Doscher,
WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.	Isaac Odell,	Benj. Eckerson,
Chris. R. Robert,	N. F. Palmer,	G. W. Delavergne,
F. C. Havemeyer,	Henry R. Prall,	J. B. Cornell,
N. T. Hubbard,	James Price,	Thos. G. Arnold,
T. T. Townsend,	D. Quackenbush,	Edwin Allaire,
Fred. L. Talcott,	Josiah Richards,	Wm. L. Allen,
E. Beadleton,	J. Ryno,	M. V. Aubery,
Charles Bliven.	Robert Sears,	&c., &c.

The following unsolicited communication, (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals,) we have the author's permission to mention.
NO. 123 BROADWAY, March 11, 1861.
G. W. CLARKE, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: In the pressure of professional engagements, I forgot to excuse the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that at an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent institution to remain until fitted for college. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your school I can bear witness; for the progress of my sons under your care was *all* and *more* than I could have expected. Their residence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the instruction and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your School is one of the best in the City.
Yours truly, JOHN LIVINGSTON.
P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the Institute (which is now open for inspection,) where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr. CLARKE, the resident Principal, may be conferred with by parents and students at all hours of the day and evening. Circulars may be obtained also at the Broadway book-stores.
CLARKE & FANNING.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.
Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals. J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participate in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-Rochelle, one hour from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, RECEIVE into their family six young ladies, as boarders, whose literary, social, and moral advantages, it is presumed are of a high order. Flushing, Long Island.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 40 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BROOKLYN FEMALE ACADEMY,
STE.-AV., CORNER 54TH-ST.
This institution commenced its 18th entire year in 1859, and continued since 1844 at
"THE KNICKERBOCKER INSTITUTE," UNION-SQUARE, will open, in its present location, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
THE SITE, for light, air, cheerfulness and health;
THE BUILDING, with its rare conveniences and attractions;
THE APPOINTMENTS, and varied educational appliances;
THE CORPS OF FIVE AND TWENTY INSTRUCTORS, experienced and skilful;
THE PRIVILEGES, for systematic mental development and discipline, in every department—Primary, Academic and Collegiate;
ITS LIBRARY, Apparatus, Cabinets and Gallery of Paintings;
ITS PROFESSORS, Lecturers and Instructors in Natural, Mental, Moral and Christian Science, History, Literature, Modern Languages, Music and Fine Arts; and
THE PROVISION FOR ADVANCED PUPILS, who have left school, entitle this institution to the consideration it enjoys, and are designed to be worthy of a UNIVERSITY FOR YOUNG LADIES IN OUR CITY.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 106d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or R. M. ELDREDGE, No. 502 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MME. MARTINET'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, under the supervision of two sisters, living in the quiet and healthy village of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.; the number limited to ten; board, tuition, &c., very moderate; satisfactory reference. Address Miss JULIA HATCH, care of Camp & Phillips, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Schools to transfer, and school-rooms to let. Educational correspondents and teachers wanted in all sections. Send for circulars giving lists of educational journals, of schools and seminaries to patronize, of competent teachers, and vacancies for teachers.
RICE & ANDREWS.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL COMMENCE his Writing and Book-keeping Classes THIS DAY, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at No. 6 4th-av. Adults—Ladies or Gentlemen may receive private instruction at hours suiting their convenience. Brooklyn rooms No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

DOLBEAR'S $1 WRITING CLASS, NO. 699 BROADWAY.—Ladies will learn a stylish English hand, gentlemen learn a rapid business style. Mr. D. guarantees to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand, old or young. Stationery, 50 cents; Book-keeping class, $5; private lessons, $15.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FOR sale cheap one share of stock in this school. Apply to M. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

LECTURES.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Prof. JAMES R. WOOD will commence the preliminary course of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock, in the new College building in the Hospital grounds foot of 26th-st.
Lectures will be delivered during this course by Profs. FLINT, DOREMUS, MACREADY, A. FLINT, Jr., CHILDS, SMITH, WOOD, SAYRE, A. B. MOTT, BARKER, TAYLOR and ELLIOT.
The regular course will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A young lady to take partial charge of a class of boys, two hours a day; instruction in French, penmanship and drawing is offered as an equivalent for her services. Call personally, G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had some experience in teaching would like to obtain a situation in a school or private family; she can teach the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music. Address Miss C. D. E., Box 141 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—AN IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT as teacher in a school, academy or family, is desired by a graduate of a New-England college; can teach German, if required; has had considerable experience. Address F. J. S., No. 579 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WHO wishes to spend the winter in the City, would like to enter some family in which a few hours' daily instruction would be considered an equivalent for board. Excellent references given as to character and other qualifications. Address immediately, H. N. E., care of Miss Powell, Woman's Library, University Building.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO has had much experience in teaching English and music, wishes an appointment as nursery governess. Unexceptionable City references can be offered. Address Miss C. V. P., Teacher, Box No. 158 *Times* Office. Agents will not apply.

A MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—A young English lady wishes to form an engagement with one or two families in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the highest references given from the first families in the City. Address G. L., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A CLERGYman, with best references, who has traveled much in Europe, and about to return, would take charge of any youth, or other person, for whole or partial expenses. Address, soon, C. V. LANSING, New-York City.

A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT TO RETURN TO the City, wishes to give instruction in the English branches and mathematics, either in a private family or to private pupils. Terms moderate and best of references given. Address S. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION in a seminary or a French family, to teach the English branches; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home and the advantage of studying French. Address No. 210 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

"HERE GO, RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN!

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

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LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
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☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are vile counterfeits.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at present at No. 48 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or to assist in washing; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 26 West 17th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamber-work and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, steady, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-class chambermaid; understands waiting thoroughly; will assist in washing, and be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 463 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat and tidy girl, with good reference, is anxious to procure a situation as above in a private family, either in the City or country; is willing and obliging; can enter her place this day. Call at 689 Broadway, up stairs.

A COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COL

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED [illegible] having remained in [illegible] allowed by law, will be sold at [illegible] Custom-House, No. 37 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The [illegible] will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, [illegible] to 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1858. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
October, 1858. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in a triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
September, 1858. 1 case, marked L. between two lines and a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
September, 1858. 1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.
December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in ellipse. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.
October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.
September, 1857. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.
June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.
September, 1858. *Pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.
October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.
November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.
August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Bavaria, fromHamburg.
November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.
December, 1858. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1858. 1 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked S: & Ben Copple. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.
May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.
June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.
May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.
May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.
May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.
May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.
June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.
July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.
March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 370-372, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rockligt, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.
April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, from Bombay.
May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.
May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.
June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.
May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Her, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.
January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.
April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrel from Hamburg.
April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophe, ia, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparkling Wave, from Liverpool.
April, 1859, 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.
June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.
June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.
June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.
June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.
June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre
August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.
August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.
September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.
September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Simelle, from Smyrna.
October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.
March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.
October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.
October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.
November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D Campbell, from Liverpool.
November, 1858. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.
December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.
February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Progress, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 case, marked H. By the Lucania, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. Marked A, No. 880. By the P. Secor, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,473, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,434, marked B S & J over Nr Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,482, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Lucenia, from Rotidam.
March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.
February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.
July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.
December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.
January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1859. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.
February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.
February, 1860, 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.
March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.
June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.
June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
April, 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.
October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.
November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.
November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January, 1860, 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.
February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool,
February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom. from Glasgow.
March. 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
May, 1860, 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.
July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.
July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By he Mary, from Havre.
November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.
March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.
November, 1857. 10 ¾ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.
April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 24 ⅛ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.
February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guiseppina, from Genoa.
May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.
February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Kelbanhouse, from Chicago.
October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.
November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 9, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.
July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.
June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.
October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Henrn. from Antwerp.
November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.
May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.
July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.
December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.
January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.
September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNing a splendid store on Broadway, 55 by 200 feet deep, the best lighted store in this City, offers to put the rent in lieu of capital to do a cash jobbing and retail dry goods business. Not less than from $75,000 to $100,000 cash would do. Notwithstanding the times, money can be made and a foundation established for a large fortune. Address Mr. HOMER, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000.—A good business man, with the above amount of capital, to take an interest in an old-established merchant tailoring and clothing business in this City, done mostly for cash. Address, with real name, to CLOTHIER, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 5 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass	3,800	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa	1,000	1,500
Total	9,300	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the ships and shoulder cleds, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and one eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will be retained until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, inst., for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yaro to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Aug. 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, 1861, for the delivery at the Navy-yard at Washington, D. C., of the following articles, viz:

About 1,000 cords of dry, sound, hard, split, white oak wood, cut 4 feet long, and corded in the yard.

DEATH RATE AT SEBASTOPOL.

[Continued from First Page.]

of peace, and which shall be the superior and which the inferior. A proposition of peace to reduce the size of your property—he burns down the house to get rid of the rats. A proposition to reduce your taxes by reducing your property—he sells it for taxes. Yet he says he will treat and has just been proposing to treat with us. Is he quite sane?

Such have been for some time past the views of the world.

"In the world's broad field of battle—
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle—
Be a hero in the strife."

Such have been our sons, so they stand before the world.

I know full well—my heart teaches me, I see it in the bellon; you can never treat with a rebellion; it is to be put down by power. You can never nurse a rebellion so that it will not break out again; it is not the truth of a rebellion. But the Executive has no more right to call upon soundody to hold him until he got ready. He run very well for a Governor when he was elected, but he has not been better as a Governor since. I invoke my fellow-citizens every where, without distinction of party, to rally to the standard of the Government! How see the name of Robert Monroe Nooxware. (Cheers, and renewed cheers.) In the porch of that same church you see the name of Jonathan Edwards. (Applause.) Where is this Government? (Applause, and a cry, "None.") Where can you find so sublime a blessed man as this Government? (Applause, and a cry, "Know-Nothing Party.") Why, I don't know whether it is dead or alive. And I don't care whether it is alive or dead. (Cheers and roars of laughter.) I have not been here myself some nine years, and I don't see what good it has done me. (Laughter.) I have been a Alderman, for some twenty-one years—[Know-Nothing cheers]—that was the best office I ever held. (Renewed laughter.) He reminds me of a story of a man who was arraigned before a Justice, charged with stealing a pig. [Loud laughter.] He pleaded guilty, and was fined $10 and costs. He had not the money to pay the fine, and was sent to jail. He was put in a room with a lot of negroes, and he was the only white man there. He was very much astonished at finding himself in such company, and he asked the negroes what they were in for. One said he was in for stealing a watch; another for stealing a coat; another for stealing a pair of boots; and so on. He asked the Justice what he was in for stealing a pig. [Laughter.] The Justice told him that he was in for stealing $10 and costs. [Renewed laughter.] So I say to you, that I was in for stealing $10 and costs, and I am willing to pay the fine. [Laughter.] I am willing to pay the fine, and I am willing to go to jail, if I can only see the Government restored to its former purity. [Cheers.]